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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Mr. Baldwin Views the World

He Calls Britain Stabilized

France's Government Shakes

Dictators Hush All Opinion

United States Is Struggling

But Principles Rise Above Men

TRAMP, tramp, tramp, slip. Tramp, tramp, tramp, slide. That the nations are in motion there can be no slightest question. Whether they go forward or backward and at what speed is often a matter of conjecture. The point is, the nations have moved so long in a dust cloud of their own raising that they gauge progress not by visible mile posts but by what they seem to feel. Occasionally a seer drives his gaze through the thick haze and the fascinated world listens to what he is able to tell. The seer of the moment, looking out through careful and experienced eyes and then putting his mouth to the microphone, is Stanley Baldwin.

¶ The new-old Prime Minister of Great Britain sees the nations struggling like weary racers toward an elusive goal of stability. And he is able to discern one nation—his own—as actually achieving that so splendid because so rare a goal. Back of the British achievement he discloses nothing more startling than the steady efforts of a nationalist Government through four years. More stirring is his expectation that a country which has expressed such unity and brotherhood during the King's Jubilee will eventually save all its people from distress and extreme poverty. That Britain is ready to be hailed by its head as stabilized is itself prime news. It is good cheer for the world.

¶ Mr. Baldwin shares the anxiety of the French people over the instability of the Government of France, Britain's good neighbor. Then he points a rigid finger at Italy, Russia and Germany. The ruling of great countries by dictators stirs in him no enthusiasm, no joy. He sees a dictatorship stable only so long as the dictator can maintain power. There can be swift action unknown under a democratic constitution, but there are no vastly useful currents of public opinion. The dictator is himself the public opinion, as he is with iron unanimity the public will.

¶ There can be no forecasting in a dictatorship, as there is in a democracy, of what a nation, under given circumstances, is going to do. Mr. Baldwin believes that only because Germany is under dictation and censorship could it build up fairly huge armaments before the world knew. He sees the question mark back of Italy's million men in uniform, with everything focused on the African undertaking, and with no voice but Mussolini's. The British leader implies, rather than raises, this inquiry: What if the Italian people themselves do not regard Ethiopia's trade or its territory as invaluable to them? What if at heart they are not ready to buy it with the blood of their youth?

¶ The British Prime Minister views the United States as not yet in sight of completing the adjustment of its economics to the new world. He appraises the American democracy as struggling and, with many difficulties, making experiments of many kinds, but gallant in spirit. Democratic stability, he declares in measuring the British experience, is no easy thing to achieve, and when achieved it must be jealously guarded. The stability he beholds in Britain he rates as precious and very necessary to the world.

¶ Americans, moved by Mr. Baldwin to make their own appraisal, will find a fundamental difference in recovery methods on opposite sides of the Atlantic. Italy, Germany and Russia look each to a lone individual for direction and impulsion. France and Britain look each to a small and only slightly changing group. In the United States, for all the Roosevelt acclaim, the focus is not and has not been upon a single individual or a group, but upon principles. The New Deal, although it came in and moves on to triumph or destruction with the President, is not merely the man. It is ideas rather than an identity.

¶ New Deal's most coherent opposition, uttering itself at Springfield, Ill., is tied to no personal leader. The grass roots Republican conference is a first party step to win government control, but no conference candidate can even be guessed. It has none. Not men but means are being proposed, argued, clarified. The delegates come from 10 mid-western states where the New Deal's bounty checks have plastered the farms, but they are met to plan ways of replacing New Deal's Santa Claus with something more sound. The impersonal reaches real heights.

¶ The United States, amidst perplexities, may draw comfort from the fact that it serves democracy's highest ideal. Its citizens are thinking in terms of measures rather than of men—They anchor to principles rather than to persons to bring their nation closest to the perfect state.

U. S. State Department Awaits Further Moves in Eastern Crisis; British Mission Goes to China

Leith-Ross New Hope as Conciliator in Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 10—A forthcoming official mission to China to be made by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the British Government's chief economic adviser, at a time when an acute situation appears to be developing in the Far East is regarded here as a logical development of Britain's move of last March to consult other powers interested in that part of the world.

Sir Frederick says today: "The financial and economic situation in China is the origin of my visit and I am going to discuss that and not the political situation."

Nevertheless the fact that he has been officially authorized to discuss not only with the Chinese Government but also with "other governments concerned the problems to which the present situation gives rise," affords him a wide field for promoting the international co-operation calculated to make for improvement in the Sino-Japanese situation generally.

Such action, it is observed here, would be in line with the policy of "collective security" laid down as that of his Government by Mr. Stanley Baldwin in his week-end speech.

Significance attaches in this connection to Mr. Baldwin's reconstruction changes in the British Foreign Office as bringing in a new Foreign Secretary, not committed in any way on Far Eastern questions. To what extent this change may facilitate increased Anglo-American co-operation in Far Eastern affairs has not yet appeared. The only comment on this point here today is in the London Daily Express, which advocates in general terms a policy of "association with the United States."

Washington Takes Grave View of Situation at Tientsin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Studied indifference marked the official attitude of the United States toward the North China crisis today.

While there was no lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the threat to America's commercial stake in China inherent in Japan's southwards pressure from Manchoukuo, it is evident that this Government has no intention whatever of taking the initiative or even of bearing the brunt of any concerted effort by western powers to restrain Japan.

This was seen in a succession of incidents all tending to allay any impression whatever that the United States might be considering use of the "big stick" against Japan. First was the absence of the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, on a speaking tour which took him to Chester, Penna.; second, was the continued absence on vacation of Stanley Hornbeck, chief of the Far Eastern Division of our State Department; third, was the premature conclusion of the fleet maneuvers in the Pacific and withdrawal of America's naval strength from Hawaiian waters — where they tended to irk Japan—to the California coast; fourth, was the extreme care taken by the Navy Department to explain away the impression that a destroyer and submarine flotilla was being sent into the area threatened by the new Japanese expansion in China.

Concern

But no matter how careful the Government is in avoiding an embarrassing and ineffectual position, there is no attempt to deny its deep

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GOP Keynotes Call Party To Conservatism

'Grass-Roots' Gathering in Illinois Voices Defense of the Constitution

Coalition Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10—The Republican Party's drive for 1936 which opened here today, was placed on a basis of solid conservatism by the organizers of this 10-state grass-roots' conference.

Intended as a dress rehearsal for next year's national convention, the leadership of the meeting offered no quarter to "liberalism," spurned suggestions of a Republican New Deal, did not hesitate to attack the AAA in a country papered with crop-reduction checks, and from the home of Abraham Lincoln rejected plans for a "coalition party" to attract conservative Democratic votes.

Keynote speeches from former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, the temporary chairman, Harrison E. Spangler of Iowa, and former Gov. Arthur M. Hyde of Nebraska, rang all the possible changes on the "save the Constitution" theme.

Issue Made of Amendment

The general cry, gleeful and grateful, was "President Roosevelt has at last given us an issue by proposing a constitutional amendment." But simply because this warning is now being given, it is possible that chickens are being counted before eggs are hatched, for shrewd observers are pointing out that the Administration has not yet actually proposed an amendment.

If, as is intended, this conference sets the trend of Republican strategy in the coming campaign, it will be a direct battle between orthodox Republicanism, making no compromise to attract votes, and the New Deal.

But this meeting, ultra-conservative to date, is also a trial balloon. If the national reaction is unfavorable, there will still be time to change direction. Already isolated groups, particularly those from Kansas, are calling for a more liberal stand. But vigorous spokesmen, like William Allen White and Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, who originally outlined plans for the meeting, are glaringly absent.

Conservatives Dominant

On the basis of the leadership here, certainly, it would be impossible to nominate such Republicans as Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, who sent a distinctly cool message through the press yesterday, or any out-and-out liberal. Even Col. Frank Knox of Chicago is farther to the left than the group in control here.

The leaders in Springfield, of course, are hoping against hope that a supreme court justice like Owen J. Roberts, will accept the nomination. Otherwise, among the most frequently mentioned sticks of presidential timber, the viewpoint here seems to resemble that of Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa. The influence of Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, one of the most unrestrained critics of the New Deal, is very perceptible here.

There were three leading speak-

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Republicans Open 1936 Campaign on Lincoln Soil

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Delegates to Springfield (Ill.) Conference Represent 10 Midwestern States

Upper, Left to Right—Arthur M. Hyde and Frank O. Lowden, Who Made Keynote Speeches. Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Who Outlined Plan for Gathering. Lower Left—Justus L. Johnson, Chairman of Illinois Republican Committee. Lower Right—Harrison E. Spangler, Temporary Chairman

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, June 10

Republicans—Conservatives Woo 'Grass Roots'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Emphatic conservatism at the Republican "grass roots" conference in Springfield, Ill., competed today for the political Klieg lights with a platform of "the new, liberal Republicanism" announced from New York.

Springfield: Former Governor Lowden of Illinois, fresh from conferring with Herbert Hoover, blasted the New Deal for causing "the gravest constitutional crisis since the Civil War. Preserving the Constitution," cried this elder statesman of the 10 prairie states represented at the conference, "is the supreme issue of the hour."

New York: The New York Young Republicans announced their program for 1936. Their planks were reducing prices to the consumer, thereby expanding markets and profits; unemployment assurance, rather than insurance—through an undefined scheme for "putting the unemployed to work for each other"; stabilized currency and balanced budget; low cost housing; 40 hour week and 8 hour day on a national basis; federal minimum wages to consolidate NRA gains.

In an adjoining column, a Monitor writer reports and interprets the Springfield Republican convention. Details of the New York meeting: Page 1.

Seaports—Drop Rivalries to Revive Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rival American ports today buried their differences in a common effort to urge measures for international trade revival. Mayors and commerce representatives of 28 Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports today convened at the invitation of Mayor LaGuardia for "the first national conference of American seaports." Secretary Hull led the list of speakers.

In the face of a $6,700,000,000 drop in American shipping activity, port rivalries were put aside as far less consequential. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco hope to formulate a national program for stimulating trade.

Details of Mayor LaGuardia's foreign trade conference appears in an adjoining column.

Far East—China and Japan Halt Troops

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The war threat in North China appeared to have subsided today, as Chinese troops halted their northward march and Japan claimed a "diplomatic" victory.

Tokyo: Terms outlined by Japan include right to say what Chinese troops shall be allowed in North China; installation of a new Chinese garrison at Tientsin, led by an acceptable general; withdrawal of the present Chinese troops in that area. These terms were already being executed today, according to the Japanese news agency, Rengo. Chinese troops in Tientsin packed their kits for a trip south. The new garrison, under the pro-Japanese Gen. Shang Chen, was already trooping into Tientsin.

Peiping—"Acceptance of all Japanese demands concerning North China," was today announced by the office of the Japanese Military Attache, reported the Associated Press. Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, chairman of the Peiping Military Council, it was said, confirmed the agreement.

Nanking: The Chinese National Government today issued a mandate "forbidding provocative speeches and actions detrimental to the maintenance of friendly relations between China and neighboring countries."

British Mission to China has wide powers for emergency; Washington watches Oriental stage with grave interest: Page 1.

Kidnapers—Captured, Tacoma Hangout Found

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Capture of two of the trio which kidnaped little George Weyerhaeuser of Tacoma was followed today by announcement by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal "G" men, of discovery of the house in Spokane which the kidnapers had used as a hangout.

Arrested Saturday in the act of passing some of the $200,000 ransom money in a five-and-ten-cent store, Mrs. Margaret Waley implicated her husband who was also taken. Both have criminal records. Hoover's "G" men are now on the trail of William Mahan, named by the Waleys as an accomplice. Mahan was sighted in Butte, Mont., yesterday, but escaped leaving $15,000 in marked bills behind in his car. Federal officers have announced that the death penalty will be sought as punishment for the kidnaping.

The Government's drive against kidnaping, and added details of the Weyerhaeuser case: Page 1.

S O S—Lumber Schooner in Distress in Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Grounded on the rocks of Point Arena, from which no ship has ever escaped, the little lumber schooner Noyo was buffeted by a pounding surf today, after the crew of 28 took to the lifeboat. While two coast guard cutters sped to the Noyo's aid, the radiomarine wireless station here heard a second ship was in distress near by, but was unable to exactly locate or identify her.

Normandie—Sets Atlantic Eastbound Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. Rene Pugnet, commander of the new liner Normandie, advised the French Line offices that the ship had established an eastbound record for a day's run from noon Saturday to noon Sunday, covering 711 miles at an average speed of 30.91 knots. The North-German Lloyd liner Bremen formerly held the record for a day's run of 688 miles at an average speed of 29.09 knots, established March 8, 1934.

Chaco—Paraguay Agrees to Peace Formula

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—A possible end to the prolonged Chaco warfare between Paraguay and Bolivia was believed in sight today on the basis of a peace formula proposed by neutral American mediators. The peace plan was submitted to the belligerents yesterday and immediately accepted by Paraguay. Bolivia's concurrence was expected momentarily.

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Seaports Unite To Restore Era Of World Trade

Meeting in New York Supports Roosevelt on Reciprocal Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—If the United States is to get back to the days when it could not get bottoms enough for its international shipping, it will have to abandon its policy of "outsmarting the other fellow" and return to the essential basis that "to trade, you must buy as well as sell."

It was on this note of the need for support of the reciprocal trade agreements being fostered by the Roosevelt Administration that the three-day conference of seaport cities called by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to do something tangible and constructive to restore coastwise trade assembled at the Waldorf Astoria here today.

Speakers urged in particular the removal of tariff barriers to the south, holding that in the rush to absorb European markets, a vast potential commerce exchange of mutual advantage between the America's had been almost entirely overlooked.

Reduction in Charges

Joined for the first time in a common effort by pressure of times under which the harbor activities of the nation have slumped to a status only slightly better than the 1906 total of $3,118,745 for American ocean-going freight, municipal authorities, trade officials, business leaders, shipping executives and port engineers heard the Mayor of the nation's largest port open the sessions with a call for a whole-hearted support of the Government's efforts to effect trade agreements and join in reducing port charges, with the reminder that "we cannot do export business unless we do some import business."

"In normal times I suppose it would be difficult to get all the seaport cities together," Mayor LaGuardia said. "Perhaps we spent too much time in harmful competi-

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Sales Tax Revenue Too Slim to Permit N. Y. Aid Increases

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Failure of the city sales tax to produce sufficient revenue to enable the Board of Estimate to appropriate larger sums for emergency relief had made it impossible for the city to increase generally the standards of unemployment relief, Oswald W. Knauth, director of the Emergency Relief Bureau, was told in a report placed before him today.

The committee recommended an increase of 11 per cent in food allowances but because of insufficient funds the bureau could grant only a 7 per cent increase, while it was impossible to grant any increase in rental allowances or for ice, household supplies or carfare, Theodore S. Farrelly, one of Mr. Knauth's assistants, said.

Many of the recommendations having to do with the administrative side of relief have been followed, Mr. Farrelly added. Emphasis has been placed on finding jobs for the unemployed. Cash payment has been substituted for voucher payment for rent. Needy home owners have been enabled to meet interest on mortgages. Supervisory positions are being filled from within the ranks. The investigating staff has been increased, with a resulting reduction in the "case load" for each investigator, and staff employees are being selected from home-relief recipients, he said.

Building Loans Up to $50,000 Now Available

FHA Modernized Credit Plan Goes Into Effect in Massachusetts

Boston Today—*also sees* peace in sight in cotton textile industry—Pig farm owners in doubt about voting for Roosevelt despite $32,500 federal expenditures on their farm—Gasoline prices cut as "gas war" goes on—$900,000 in federal funds arrive to fight brown-tailed moth.

***Housing*—New FHA Credit Plan Ready for Use**

Federal housing relief with a new twist—to be called "modernization credit"—was ready for all comers today at the Post Office Square headquarters of John F. Malley, State FHA Director.

Under this plan "modernization credit" up to $50,000 today awaits any citizen of Massachusetts who has property to be "improved or converted into apartment or multiple-family houses, hotels, offices, business or commercial buildings, hospitals, orphanages, colleges, schools, or manufacturing and industrial plants."

Out of this long list Director Malley picked credit for manufacturing and industrial plants as being the most pertinent addition to FHA aid. Small New England plants in "depression strait-jackets" will have a chance to loose themselves and get a new start. This it was pointed out should be a boon to shoe and textile plants.

Credit arrangements for this new plan which was signed by the President late last week, are to be determined entirely by the applicant and the financial institution to which he applies for aid. No charge may exceed a $5 discount for $100 over a one-year period. Loans may be made up to five years. Monthly payments must be made.

In addition to the new plan, the old regulations regarding modernization and repair loans for single houses, farm property, churches and clubs remain the same.

***Cotton*—Peace Moves Appear Well Under Way**

Two announcements made today and one made over the week end showed peace not only between the northern and southern textile camps but between labor and capital to be just at hand.

1. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will meet tomorrow to pledge NRA pay and hours to their workers. This will include more than one third of all the industry's spindles.

2. Announcement from Charlotte, N. C., over the week end presaged a north-south truce when the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association pledged that "no changes would be made in the conduct of its industry as a result of invalidation of the NRA." Northerners had feared a complete dropping of all wage differentials.

3. From Boston's State House came word that Governor Curley—not capital or labor—had requested labor and manufacturer leaders to come to his office at high noon tomorrow to amicably settle all differences. New legislation will be discussed, he said, and a special effort to iron out all difficulties will be made.

***Pigs*—They Fare Well Under AAA and ERA Aid**

Ham cost up to 32 cents a pound in Boston today. It used to average 25 cents. Anybody speculating on the cause of the boost got more than a mere suspicion today from the paradoxical story of Fred R. Viles, Waltham piggery operator.

From Secretary Wallace's AAA, Mr. Viles obtained, this year and last, $17,500 for not raising pigs. Just now, through the beneficence of the ERA, he has been presented with a $15,000 drain project so that he can raise—yes, bigger and better hogs.

Little did pleasant Mr. and Mrs. Viles suspect when they voted for Roosevelt in 1932 that such a simple act might contribute to so much upheaval in their quiet farm life. When the AAA came along, they applied for benefits, got them.

Then the Waltham welfare commission entered the picture, told Mr. Viles and his neighbors to cease raising hogs until unpleasant refuse drainage was diverted from the Cambridge water basin—a major project. To the rescue came the ERA. Busy shovels tore into the rocky soil, dug a ditch eight feet deep, lined with rocks. The great ditch carries a stream so small a man can nearly block it with a thick soled shoe. In summer it is usually dry. Supposedly votes are won by the AAA and ERA, but Mrs. Viles today said she wasn't sure whether the family votes would go for Roosevelt in 1936 or not.

***'Gas'*—Price War Causes Another Drop**

Puzzled but delighted motorists drove downtown today, glanced at hastily scrawled signs in front of gasoline filling stations, blinked their eyes. Bold letters proclaimed: "7 gallons, 95 cents"; others offered

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Ban on Ransom Advised as Curb On Kidnap Wave

Crime Flourishes Only in U. S. Where Payment Is Not Forbidden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The United States is the only big country today where kidnaping flourishes. It is the only country where the police permit a truce to the kidnapers, after the crime is committed, in order that relatives may pay the ransom. The possible interconnection of these two facts is forcing its way to the front at the time when recovery of 9-year-old George Weyerhaeuser, after payment of $200,000 ransom, is attracting nation-wide attention.

Last summer John S. Labatt, London, Ont., brewer, was kidnaped and a demand for $150,000 ransom was made. Canadian authorities immediately put Hugh Labatt, brother of the victim, and H. G. Ivey, his solicitor, under surveillance. No ransom money could be paid, and 65 hours later the brewer was returned, safe. No important Canadian kidnaping has occurred since.

On June 5 Antonio San Miguel, 75-year-old president of the Guantanamo & Western Railway, Cuba, was kidnaped. A ransom of $286,000 was demanded. The police immediately arrested the Cuban's friends and servant—Dr. Pedro Sotolongo, his solicitor; Simon Martija, his valet, and F. Bartes, vice-president of the railway—to prevent a ran-

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Governors Asked To Draft Plan To Salvage NRA Codes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. June 10—Calling upon his colleagues to be prepared to present "some definite plan" for salvaging the best features of NRA, at the annual governors' conference at Biloxi, Miss., this week, Gov. Olin D. Johnston dispatched messages to other governors predicting that with the co-operation and support of all the states, the Federal Government can build a greater structure than the one upset by the Supreme Court.

"Behind us," he said, "lie two years of undoubted benefits from the operation of codes providing minimum wages and fixing hours. Before us is a future of economic uncertainty.

"The Supreme Court has spoken. It is now up to the people to continue by voluntary agreement or by wise legislation the great benefits we have received under the operation of the codes. . . . The President is powerless to act, and the Federal Government can take no steps to enforce its program for industrial security."

In conclusion, he declared:

"I believe that by concerted effort of every state in the Union we can set up a system that will retain all the best features of the NRA structure and leave out the bad. We can certainly profit by the experience of the past two years. I am sure that the national administration will welcome our participation in this continuance of one of its main objectives."

Women's Clubs Urged to 'Smash Army of Crime'

Federation Hears Report From Head of Citizenship Department

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 10—"We can smash the army of crime if we really want to do it," said Miss Emily Louise Plumley, of Glenbrook, Conn., chairman of the Department of American Citizenship, to the triennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here today in an appeal to the 2,000,000 members of the organization to throw their whole force behind a campaign for law observance during the next three years.

Regardless of the number of criminals in this country, "there are 100,000,000 decent honest citizens to deal with them," declared

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Mere Lack of Schoolhouse No Barrier to This Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 10—Mario Rivas, a young Argentine schoolmaster of the Los Andes territory, just beyond the Cordillera, has deserved well of his fellow-countrymen. He was appointed to the rural school at Pizcuno, an isolated spot, last September.

Faced with a small attendance he sensed that one of the chief troubles of the place was the lack of communications. Mario, being one of the young men who believe in getting things done, stirred up his neighbors. He dipped into his own pocket, they dipped into theirs, and between them they have built a road, 25 kilometers long, which joins up with the main highway to Los Andes, thus putting Pizcuno and the capital into direct communication.

The road was made through a rocky and mountainous region which, up till then, could only have been traversed on horseback. Now motorcars run over it comfortably.

Builds Own School

A similar story of pedagogical self-sacrifice comes from southern Chile. Francisco Müller, a young German-Chilean professor, was sent from the metropolis to a certain rural center of learning on the shores of Lakeland south. He was to direct the scholastic studies of the district, in accordance with the elementary education law.

All was well in theory. The red-tape machine had ticked in Santiago and Francisco had nothing to do but obey. But when he arrived to assume his new post he found there were plenty of pupils to teach, but no building in which to teach them. Without questioning the mysterious workings of red tape nearly a thousand miles away, Francisco merely considered his duty and how to perform it.

He was an urbanite and, as this class has been out of favor among the rural workers, he was also anxious to prove his worth. Single-handed, therefore, he set about cutting his own timber and erecting a schoolhouse. Impressed by his character and enthusiasm parents joined him in the building operations, and now the local classes are in full swing in the home-built school.

International Good Will

Another story, which has been inscribed in South American scholastic records, comes from the remote border-line of Argentina and Paraguay. During the act of homage before the statue of San Martin, recently erected at Posadas as a tribute to the military feats and civic virtues of the famous Liberator, attention was attracted by the arrival at the port of a flotilla of canoes the crews of which were girls who were accompanied by women of more mature years.

When they landed, it was found that the girls were all Argentines who were being educated at the normal school at Encarnación, because there was no room for them in that at posadas. There were 80 girls and they were accompanied by 10 school mistresses. Thus the solution of the difficulty in which the girls were placed was due to the generous hospitality of a friendly neighboring power. The Paraguayan authorities intended by this kind action to express their gratitude for the cordial greeting given by Argentine normal schools to some of her sons, youths who went to Argentina to prepare themselves for schoolmastering.

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even more: "eight for $1." Reason: old price war.

Independent stations started it. Majors met their price. Independents went still lower, Majors (still hanging together) remained aloof, would not scale down to meet competition. How long present prices will continue, Standard Oil officials wouldn't hazard today. No conciliatory moves were under way, but Independents couldn't help speculating how long the Majors will let them have the best of it.

Boston motorists who braved the week-end's drizzle were glad they filled tanks before leaving the city. Prices in the state ranged four cents above local scales.

Gypsy Moth—U. S. Funds To Help Fight the Pest

A dim, candle light cast its flickering gleam on the Mystic River, Medfodr, one summer night. Over a cluttered bench of test tubes a little French naturalist worked, seeking to develop a silkworm that would function in America. From under his microscope, a tiny brown moth, brought from abroad, winged its way out into the balmy night.

That moth has cost Massachusetts more than $20,000,000. And it is still an item of expense.

Not content with Medford surroundings, the little moth placed its caterpillars in other points in Massachusetts. They settled in trees and immediately started their destructive work. Soon other states noticed damage to trees. The (gypsy) brown-tail moth was taking its toll as its caterpillars ate tree leaves.

Today on Boston desks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was an allotment totaling $9,000,000 to aid further in combating this pest. New Englanders are rejoicing over this request, although this amount will not really check the brown tail moth. But it should save many stately trees along New England highways.

Woolen Mills—Labor Makes Its Terms Known

Strikes and threats of strikes in New England woolen mills over the week-end were seen today by the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers as "full of implication but not indicative of immediate danger."

"The labor leaders—now that NRA is gone—feel the responsibility even more than before for maintenance of certain wage and hour scales," said an association spokesman. "Thus they take these steps at the close of a seasonal rush to insure no drop in their wages or any increase in hours for the fall season."

He had particular reference to the meeting of 310 United Textile Workers of America at Maynard, Mass., yesterday. Here U. T. W. delegates made three demands: (1) Increased wages; (2) local unions to take strike votes; (3) third shifts or increased working hours over NRA gains to be considered "out of the question." All three resolutions were supported unanimously.

But, despite the association's description of strike threats as "tactical," 60 workers entered the Rochester, N. H., plant of the Chocheo Woolen Company under a barrage of eggs and old shoes. Police escorts were called to keep the U. T. W. pickets moving.

Degrees—B. U. Honors Walsh, Byrd, Erskine

Boston University today conferred its honorary degrees. Honored were: Senator David I. Walsh, Clinton, Mass.; Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Boston; John Erskine, New York.

Cosmopolitan was the group of 1251 students to receive degrees. China, India, Japan, Puerto Rico, Bulgaria, and other remote places of the earth were represented in this 1935 class.

Novel experiences were had by some in their quest for B. U. higher learning.

Prize experience went to George Dobrow of Russia. To reach this country he had to secret himself in a sack of potatoes and have friends smuggle him out of Russia. After untold hardships he reached this country, enrolled at Boston University where he received honors in the field of journalism.

Prize—Chelsea Girl Wins in National Contest

A Massachusetts girl was today assured of one of four first prizes won in a national high-school "better housing" contest.

More than 250,000 students competed. Every town, city, county and state in the Union was combed for students' ideas on better housing. Ninety-eight essays were picked as outstanding. Winners were chosen and Chelsea's Marion J. Higgins, student at St. Rose High School, came out a national winner.

When the announcement was made today at Marion's high school she was breathless. It meant a trip to Washington. Perhaps a handshake with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and certainly a mighty good time with the officialdom of the Federal Housing Administration, which sponsored this national contest.

"Only thing," said Marion, "I'll have to give a reading of my essay. If it's good I'll win the first prize of $1000. If it's not, I'll get a lesser prize. But then—it's not so much the prize as the fun of going down to Washington."

Marion is an honor student in English at St. Rose High and will graduate with honors on June 17. John S. Hebbard, winner of the Massachusetts contests for boys—but not a national winner—also gets a trip to Washington. He is "high ranking student" at Mount Hermon School, Northfield.

Highways—Cut in State Aid to Towns Protested

When Massachusetts representatives protest they do a good job of it. The House Rules Committee learned that today.

They started a hearing in their usual room on the State Highway Department's proposal to cut 15 per cent off the State's contribution to towns for roads. The proposal is based on the contention that reductions are needed in order to spread the funds over a wider area.

The hearing started simply enough. But within a few minutes word of it got around the State House and more than 100 representatives crowded in to register protest. The committee was forced to seek bigger quarters.

Principal charge of the Representatives was that the Highway Department wants to make 15 per cent deduction for engineering expenses, not to spread funds. The $2,350,000 appropriation of the State to its towns for road building is an important relief and welfare factor.

State House—It's a Dull Day on Beacon Hill

Rain pattered on the State House golden dome today and coaxed those beneath into somnolent drowsiness. Governor Curley—seldom quiet—was away, in Amherst for the commencement.

The Legislature was late in starting, the wet day kept many lobbyists at home. Only a few committee hearings, mostly dull, supplied news for the reporters' typewriters.

In the Senate a few loud words were exchanged over a bill designed to modernize Boston's building code, now 25 years old. Senator Arthur W. Hollis, Newton, said the modernization is absolutely necessary. Senator Joseph P. Langone, Boston, said it isn't. No decision was reached.

In the House, Representative Philip G Bowker, Brookline, introduced a bill providing more complete procedure for establishing de facto (in fact) or de jure (by right) status of officers. This was an aftermath of questioning of Governor Curley's mode of inauguration. The measure caused a ripple of interest, little debate.

Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, featured committee hearings. The House Rules committee heard his proposal to fingerprint those convicted of driving while intoxicated. Ways and Means heard him advise licensing of driving schools.

Postmaster—Cole Ranks First on Test 'Tis Said

Gov. James M. Curley had a bad moment today when a news flash from Washington announced that Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, candidate for Boston Postmaster, had ranked first in his Civil Service examination over the Curley nominee, Peter F. Tague.

A minute later came another flash which—although not denying the first report—stated that the Civil Service Commission refused to announce any ratings. The Governor breathed more easily. The appointment had not been made—yet.

Thus the question of who is going to be Boston's new postmaster is still in the air. Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge have backed General Cole who was nominated to run against Curley on last November's Democratic ticket. Piqued, the Governor has backed a "before the convention" Roosevelt-ian, Peter F. Tague for the Boston job.

It has been a battle for the President's nod of approval since the first gun was fired. Washington observers seem to feel Curley has the nod. Cole supporters nevertheless were greatly elated over this news flash from Washington today. The final result should come soon.

Treasure—Maybe, But You've Got to Show 'Em

Post office loungers down Bath, Maine, way today were wagging their heads in grave perplexity.

Reason: Their good friend Postmaster Charles H. Cahill (they call him Charlie) ran across a card in the 10 o'clock mail that had some exciting news. Charlie, after reading the postal (it was addressed to him), reread it to the boys.

Said the card: "An old sailor living on the New Jersey coast has discovered two large chests and seven small ones near the sunken wrecks of three vessels. All the old salt needs to salvage these treasures is a partner with a stout boat, a derrick and diver equipment. Won't some Maine fisherman take up the 'golden' opportunity?"

"Chance of a life time," said Charlie, snapping the card with two gnarled fingers.

But skeptical are fishermen of Maine.

"Suppose'n there's nothin' in them chests," volunteered Old Salt number one. "Suppose'n they're empty?"

"Well, suppose thar's gold and jewels in them," snapped back Charlie.

"Maybe there's nothing but bolts and nuts," came back Old Salt number one.

"I just ain't a suppose'n," interposed Fisherman number two. "I'm taking the fish in hand. They're worth two jewels in a chest."

The others agreed. No treasure boats will sail from Bath.

Jewels—Curiosity Led Melrose Man to $25 Reward

Lots of people drove right by the black spot lying on the white line that runs along the middle of Beacon Street, near Charles, Saturday evening and never stopped, but Harold E. Stutz, Melrose, let his curiosity prevail. Today he was glad of it.

The "black spot" proved to be a ladies jewel case, containing rare gems and belonging to Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell, Milton, wife of a Lee Higginson & Co. partner. When Mrs. Hallowell got off a New York train Saturday, her husband put the jewel bag on the running board of a near-by car for a moment (he thought) to load baggage in his own machine. The running board, however, suddenly went down the street, the bag with it. Vainly Mr. Hallowell pursued. Car and bag could not be found.

Mr. Stutz found the bag just where it spilled off the running board Yesterday he returned it, received $25 reward. "Comes in handy for an unemployed salesman," he said.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

890kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Monitor Views News..	NBC vocalist.....	CBS vocalist.....	Hits and Encores.
5:15 Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30 "The Singing Lady".	Musical drama.....	"Jack Armstrong"	Hits and Encores.
5:45 Little Orphan Annie.	Speaker; news.....	String quintet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00 Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15 Healy's Stamp Club..	Features; news....	Reports; sketch..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"...	"Rhythm Roundup"	"Concert Miniatures"; soloists...
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	Political talk.....	Minute Men talk.	
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	Just Entertainment	News Service.....
7:15 "Tony and Gus".....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fishko Orchestra..
7:30 Keene's Radio Gang..	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet..	Golf lesson.....
7:45 "Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Phelan's Orch....
8:00 American Adventure:	Nimber's Orches-	"The Tax Raid"...	CBS piano team..
8:15 dramatic sketch.....	tra; soloist.....	"Musical Moments"	Edwin C. Hill....
8:30 To be announced.....	Gladys Swarthout;	"1-Night Stands";	Boy from Ireland
8:45 Mun. Research talk..	chorus; orchestra.	"Pick and Pat"...	"After Sundown".
9:00 Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Male quartet.....	"Six-Gun Justice,"
9:15 soloists; orchestra.	Ramona, soloist..	Merry-Go-Round....	dramatic sketch.
9:30 Network dramatic	Music at the Ray-	Continental Or-	Bennett's Orch...
9:45 sketch; music.....	dyn'st drama; or.	chestra; soloists.	News Service.....
10:00 "Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Lullaby Lady;	Spotlight Revue	Wayne King and
10:15 Clock," guest solo-	quartet; orchestra	Mill Billy music;	his orchestra.....
10:30 ists; players and	Dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Le Paradis Orch...
10:45 orchestra	with Max Baer...	Musical Rhymester	Consumers' talk..
11:00 Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Archie Bleyer and
11:15 Dance m.; 'Ink Spots'	Sports; organist...	Weeks's Orchestra.	his orchestra.....
11:30 Ray Noble and his	Keller's Orch.....	Imperial Varieties.	Le Roy Smith and
11:45 orchestra	The Hoofinghams'.	McGinley Orch....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, Broadcast from Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.
11:30 WBZ, George Heuberger and his Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.
1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Gordon String Quartet.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang: popular variety.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-St. Louis game, Braves Field, Fred Roky, reporter.
3:00 WAAB, Columbia Variety Hour: popular soloists and orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess director.
7:45 WEEI, You and Your Government: "The State Legislative Product of 1935."
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WNAC, "Mr. Modiana": Abe Lyman's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in "Welcome Valley": sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Frank Parker, guest soloist.
9:00 WBZ, Red Trails: Northwest Mounted Police dramatic sketch with Victor McLaglen and all-star motion picture cast; Mildred Stone, guest soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra in talent contest.
9:30 WBZ, Cleveland Federation Choir anniversary recital.
9:30 WNAC, Hour of Charm: female vocal and instrumental ensemble.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch and music.
10:00 WEEI, "Madame Pompadour," with soloists, players and orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Pan-American Concert: Luis Alvarez, tenor; United States Army Band.
10:45 WAAB, More for Your Money: "Science Points the Way," Karl T. Compton, president, M. I. T.
12:00 WNAC, San Diego Symphony Orchestra, from San Diego exposition.

Boston Events Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Entire house taken by Boston University. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"G-Men." Department of Justice exterminating gangsters. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, Lilian Harvey and Tullio Carminati in "Let's Live Tonight." "The March of Time."

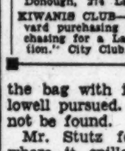
STATE—"Public Hero No. 1." Another "G-man" story, with Chester Morris and Lionel Barrymore. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Jack Holt in "The Awakening of Jim Burke."

UPTOWN—"G-Men." 1:19, 4:18, 7:11, 10:07. "Stolen Harmony."

EXETER—Will Rogers in "Life Begins at 40." 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "The Case of the Curious Bride."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe E. Brown in baseball story, "Alibi Ike." Fenway, 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount, 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:26, 8:26. Noel Coward and Alexander Woollcott in "The Scoundrel," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur.

FINE ARTS—"Ariane," with Elisabeth Bergner. 1:35, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. Rocky Mountain travelogue. Silly Symphony. "The Big Bad Wolf."



BOSTON—May Robson in "Strangers All." 10:08 a. m., 12:50, 3:32, 6:14, 8:56. Edmund Lowe in "Mr. Dynamite."

KEITH'S — "Escape Me Never." With Elisabeth Bergner. Directed by Paul Czinner. Follows the play fairly closely. 10 a. m., 12, 1:58, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

ORPHEUM—May Robson and David Holt in "Age of Indiscretion." 1, 3:58, 6:50, 9:46. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—"La Calienta." Warner Brothers musical spectacle set in the Mexican resort. With Dolores Del Rio and Pat O'Brien. 11:10 a. m., 1:56, 4:42, 7:38, 10:34. "Round the World Cruise," stage revue.

TREMONT—"The Gay Divorcee." with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, and "Murder on a Honeymoon." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

MODERN — "The Last Wilderness." American animals at home. 9:05, 11:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:25, 8:45. Mae West in "Goin' to Town."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Bride of Frankenstein." 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Transient Lady."

STRAND—"All the King's Horses." 1, 3:32, 6:44, 9:26. "Cheating Cheaters."

Music

ERA BAND—Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 8.

NEGRO ERA ORCHESTRA — Dorchester High School for Boys, Dunbar Avenue. 8.

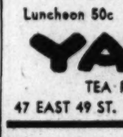
Other Events

TOWNSEND CLUB NO. 1—Meeting and entertainment in Thorndike Building, Colonial Cooking Club Rooms, 334 Boylston Street, following supper at 6:15.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CONCERT BAND—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.



Other Events

ERA MARIONETTES — Punch and Judy show. Chapman School, 55 Eutaw Street, East Boston. 10:30 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Japanese Prints. 11 a. m.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE—Carl P. Dennett gives address on current topics including the NRA. 10:30 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Rambler evening walk. Meet top of Bellevue Hill, West Roxbury. 6. Visit gardens of M. A. Donough, 274 LaGrange Street

KIWANIS CLUB—William G. Morse, Harvard purchasing agent, speaks on "Purchasing for a Large Educational Institution." City Club. 12:15.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Storm Warning: "Advisory: 10:30 a. m., northeast storm warning ordered Nantucket, Mass., to Eastport, Maine. Disturbance central about 150 miles south of Nantucket moving slowly northward. Will be attended by strong northeast winds possibly reaching gale force at times this afternoon or tonight diminishing Tuesday."

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and cool this afternoon and tonight, probably ending toward morning, becoming partly cloudy during Tuesday with rising temperature; moderate northeast and northerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Cloudy with rain tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Rain tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds except fresh north or northwest near Sandy Hook, and overcast weather with rain tonight and probably Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

Boston	53	56	Minneapolis	62	72
Bermuda	74	80	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	62	72	New York	58	64
Denver	58	88	Norfolk	62	72
Helena, Mont.	60	72	Philadelphia	60	68
Jacksonville	76	86	St. Louis	64	76
Kansas City	74	80	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	62	70
Miami	80	86			

A—8 a. m. June 10.
B—Maximum June 9.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:10 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Tuesday, 7:33 a. m.; height, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

Lawyers and Politicians Split Over Rhode Island Judgeships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10 — Addition of two Superior Court judgeships in Rhode Island has caused a split among Democratic Party leaders and has left an embarrassing problem at Gov. Theodore Francis Green's door.

The bill providing for the new bench posts sped through the legislature without any serious opposition and was signed by the Governor. Difficulties arose last week, when the Governor began sounding out candidates for the positions. The Lieuenant - Governor, Robert E. Quinn, was the first to throw a wrench into the machine. He not only told the Governor that the additional judgeships were unnecessary and uncalled for, but expressed his strong opinions on the matter to the press.

Mr. Quinn believes there is hardly enough work to keep the present nine Superior Court judges busy, and that two others would be superfluous. He further points out that the court soon will begin its summer vacation, and appointment of two judges now would be merely handing two men 12 weeks' vacation, with pay at the rate of $9500 a year.

The executive committee of the Rhode Island Bar Association added its voice in a message to Governor Green, in which it condemned the Legislature for creating two "wholly unnecessary" judgeships. Henry C. Hart, chairman of the committee that drew up the complaint, is a former law partner of the Governor.

Two of the most prominent candidates who have been mentioned for the places on the bench are Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan of Newport and Representative James H. Kiernan, Democratic leader in the lower branch of the Legislature.

Early estimates that a central purchasing bureau for the State might save the taxpayers as much as $200,000 annually were placed too low, according to Col. P. Joseph Sullivan, state purchasing agent, who is oiling up the wheels of his new department.

The new purchasing agent will have direct charge of spending between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 of the taxpayers' money every year. His office was one of those created under the reorganization of state bureaus and commissions.

As he delves into the maze of state expenditures in former years, Colonel Sullivan reports that he finds more and more places where he can pare costs. Each department purchased its own pencils formerly, Colonel Sullivan explains. The price generally was $5.50 a gross. He expects to buy pencils for all the departments in one lump and save possibly $1.50 on each gross.

But pencils are only one small item. On the bigger purchases, such as automobiles, the purchasing agent believes the savings will be large. An automobile transport expert will be called in to make a survey of the State's needs. In many cases, large, high-powered cars will be replaced with smaller ones; but the principal saving will be in cutting down the number of makes and types of vehicles. By making larger purchases of a specific make, the State expects to reduce the cost per car substantially.

An important part of Colonel Sullivan's early work in his new position has been to study methods employed in other states that brought about savings after installing central purchasing bureaus.

* * *

The Providence Health Committee has recommended to the Board of Aldermen that $477,000 be appropriated for a combination incinerator and power plant to supplement the present incinerator.

The health board reports that the existing incinerator is not adequate, and that a second one is necessary, particularly if a breakdown in the old apparatus forces a lay-off. At times during the past few years garbage has been dumped in the Silver Lake Basin to lighten the load on the plant while urgent repairs were being made.

The heat from the proposed new structure would be used to generate electricity to supply the city's pumping station and the new activated sludge sewage disposal plant.

* * *

Watchers on the Providence water front last week saw a rare feat performed when Capt. N. Hilton Ogilvie brought the three-masted schooner Peaceland up to dock without the aid of a tugboat. The vessel came in smoothly with all sails set, touched the dock without a bump and was made fast. She brought a load of lumber from New Brunswick.

* * *

A delegation representing the lace industry in Rhode Island will attend the hearings in Washington June 24 and will protest against the proposed reciprocal trade treaty for the United States and France. Meeting last week, the members of the Rhode Island industry decided to adhere to the provisions of the recovery code, with some exceptions made necessary by the ruling of the Supreme Court.

* * *

The gardens of 21 summer estates at Newport will be open to the public again this year. One garden will be opened each Wednesday during the summer months. The first to be ready for visitors will be the estate of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Hammersmith Farm. It will be open June 19.

Toronto Excise Revenue Reaches New High Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—For the first time this year customs and excise revenue at the port of Toronto was in excess of $4,000,000 in May with a total of $4,211,772, said J. H. Bertram, collector of customs.

This revenue for May, 1935 was $113,065 more than the total for May, 1934, in spite of the fact that collections in May, 1934, were higher than for the preceding year. May collections were highest for the year to date.

Professors' Attacks On Capitalist System Denounced by Strawn

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 10 (AP)—Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, former president of the American Bar Association, today denounced those who attack the capitalistic system while on the pay roll of a university whose existence is due to the generosity of "those whose industry and frugality have enabled them to make an endowment."

He criticized any attempts to amend the Constitution "to satisfy the desire for more centralization of power in Washington," and spoke optimistically of the economic situation.

In a speech prepared for delivery at the 135th commencement of Middlebury College, he said:

"I believe that Nazism, Fascism, Socialism and Communism and all other forms of governmental schemes and economic vagaries are proper subjects for study in our schools, but that these subjects should be taught by teachers who are sufficiently wise and experienced to know their fallacies."

Streams Rising, Roads Out As Heavy Rain Continues

CONCORD, N. H., June 10 (AP)—Washed out roads and rising streams were reported in many sections today as the result of a heavy rain storm which started Saturday night and was continuing today. At the Weather Bureau office it was said precipitation since Saturday was nearly three inches.

There was no indication of abatement of the storm this morning. Engineers at dams on the Merrimack River reported the water was rising slowly but was far from flood marks.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Entered as second class matter November 28, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
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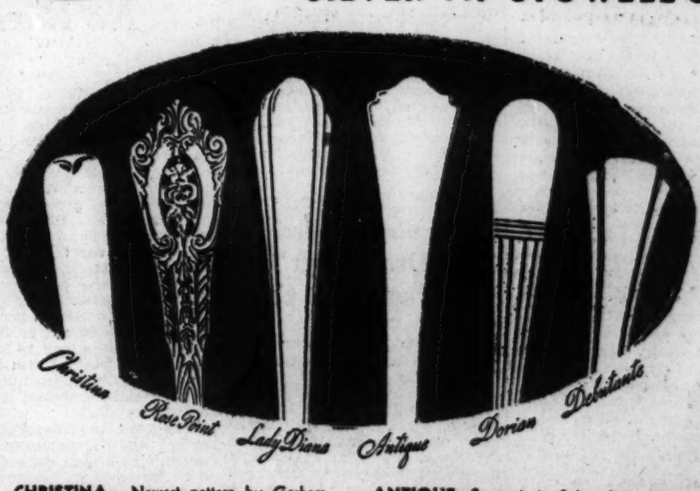

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ROSE POINT A gorgeous new pattern that lends splendor to any table setting.
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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, June 10

(Continued from Page 1)

The capitals of the two warring nations heard the news joyfully. Observers expressed the opinion the hostilities might be terminated before next Saturday.

The accord provides for direct negotiations between the belligerents during an armistice, and for demobilization and demilitarization in the jungle battle area. If direct negotiations fail, the basic issue of boundaries is to be submitted to arbitration by the Hague tribunal. . . . Meanwhile a battle raged in the Chaco wilderness.

Abyssinia—Italy Roiled by Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Evidence was seen today that Mussolini, having voiced high exasperation at British "interference" in Ethiopia, might swing toward increasing friendship with Germany.

British observers studied this sequence of events:

Anthony Eden—new Minister Without Portfolio in the British Cabinet—denounced "wild accusations against Britain in the Italian press" . . . Mussolini Saturday defied Britain to influence his "settlement of an old and a new score" in Ethiopia—by force if necessary . . . The one outstanding difference between Italy and Germany, the Austrian question, was understood to be now under direct discussion . . . General Göring in central Europe was reported to have urged a common front of German and Italian Fascist states against the Russian Communist threat . . .

To these were added the French-Italian rift over African policies, the shifting sands of Mussolini's foreign policy, and the modifying influence this morning of an official order to the Italian press to soft-pedal attacks on Britain. It was argued that an Italian swing toward Germany at this time would sharply upset the present one-sided balance of European power.

Excerpts from Baldwin and Mussolini speeches: Page 4; British interest in developing water supplies from Lake Tana in Ethiopia: Page 5.

Diamond —$300,000 Gem Mailed for 65 Cents

NEW YORK (AP)—At a cost of 65 cents postage charges, the Jonkher diamond arrived today on the United States liner President Roosevelt. The 726-carat gem, largest uncut diamond in the world, was insured for $1,000,000, but transported from England in an ordinary registered mail sack. Shippers received only $9.60 in postal insurance.

Finding of the diamond, in January, 1934, brought sudden wealth to Jacobus Jonkher, an impoverished South African prospector in his sixties who, losing hope, was about to give up prospecting when he uncovered the stone on his own ground, near the Premier mine. It brought him more than $300,000.

Gestures—Provocations to Orientals Condemned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A plea to Americans to abstain from "provocative gestures of force" and urging them to participate in efforts seeking world peace has been addressed to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church by 217 Protestant missionaries in Japan, it was announced here today. They also urged positive disarmament and the removal of those aspects of the United States Immigration Act "which offend the self-respect of Oriental peoples."

"In the presence of forces which, if unchecked, may easily endanger the long record of unbroken peace" between the United States and Japan, the memorial asks Americans to "redouble their efforts to understand the problems and difficulties confronting Oriental peoples" and voices strong condemnation of subversive propaganda against foreign countries. It urges that the Federal Administration avoid giving offense to friendly nations by "indiscreet declarations" by public officials, by naval maneuvers on the borders of friendly powers "and other provocative gestures of force."

Greece—Republicans Stem Monarchical Tide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The voters of Greece today appeared to have temporarily settled the question of Republic versus Monarchy by an overwhelming Republican majority. Royalist forces won only seven seats in the National Assembly, while the Tsaldaris Government captured 287 seats. Supporters of the liberal, ex-Premier Venizelos are said to have joined with the Communist vote among the smaller minority groups. Soms 30 per cent of the electorate is said to have abstained from voting.

Rumors of a possible monarchist coup were scoffed at by government leaders. However, the Tsaldaris Government gave no indication that its republicanism would extend to the liberal reforms that the Venizelos element demanded. A tight grip on the reins and a "semi-Fascist Republic" appeared most likely.

Greeks begin to seek peace between warring political factions: Page 4.

Radio Priest—Coughlin Goes Off the Air

DETROIT (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin announced that he discontinued his weekly broadcasts on national issues for the summer, with last night's address. He will resume his series in October at the latest, he said. He may return to the microphone in the meanwhile, "if occasion should demand." Last Monday the radio priest said that demands on his time were so great that "he did not know how long he could keep up with his various interests."

The final address in this winter's series was a vigorous appeal for liberalization of the interstate commerce laws, and for passage of the public utilities regulation bill.

Smuggling—Another Rum Row Irks Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—Alarmed by mounting post-repeal liquor smuggling, the Administration is pressing congressional leaders for quick action on new legislation granting President Roosevelt power to declare customs enforcement zones 50 miles off the United States coast.

Informed by Treasury officials that $75,000,000 in revenue was being lost by a big rum row of two-score vessels off the Atlantic coast, House democratic leaders announced the new anti-smuggling bill would be brought up for action Tuesday. They foresaw little opposition.

Czech-Soviet—Moscow Hails Benes With Honors

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW (AP)—Foreign Minister Beneš of Czechoslovakia has conferred with Stalin and Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff on Russo-Czech cooperation in all fields, it was today announced.

The diplomat was received at the station with military honors such as were accorded Pierre Laval of France and Anthony Eden of Britain. Mr. Litvinoff personally welcomed Mr. Beneš, who said that his trip was in the interest of consolidating European peace.

Utilities—Senate Defers Holding Bill

WASHINGTON—New Deal leaders decided to put aside the controversial Wheeler-Rayburn public utility holding bill today in the Senate, and to rush the resolution continuing the stopgap NRA, which passed in the House Friday. Congress has until June 16 to pass such legislation, when NRA otherwise expires.

New Yorkers' Worry: 2 Tax Bills on 1 Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—New York State taxpayers who thought to ease their income levy load this year by remitting on the installment plan, today have the reminder that they must meet their second installment of state and federal payments simultaneously on June 15.

Last year the due date on the state's emergency income tax was a month later than the federal date, but it was made identical with that for federal payment this year to give the state additional funds for its budget shortcomings prior to the ending of the fiscal year on June 30.

The state law contains no provision for extensions on state payments and the Treasury at Washington has ruled against delayed or deferred payments, with a 12 per cent penalty attached for delinquency.

Roosevelt Neighborhood Is Kept Noncommercial

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—The exclusive residential neighborhood in the Sixties and Seventies along Madison Avenue, in which President Roosevelt has his New York home, has been saved from the inroads of commercialism.

Heeding the pleas of embattled property owners, Justice John F. Carew of the Supreme Court denied an application June 7 for a movie theater at Madison Avenue and 79th Street.

Mr. Roosevelt's town house in East 65th Street is in the area.

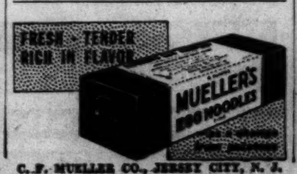
Leading the fight against the proposed theater were Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large; Frank L. Polk, former Under Secretary of State, and Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank.

Other protestants included Vincent Astor, Oswald Garrison Villard, the Todhunter School, with which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is associated, Henry Roosevelt and Nicholas Roosevelt.

Ole Miss in Sixth Day Aloft in Record Flight

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 10 (AP)—Al and Fred Key passed their fifth day aloft in their plane, the Ole Miss, yesterday in their attempt to break the world's endurance flying record.

The Ole Miss late yesterday went past the 126-hour mark in the air. It has traveled 10,080 miles and used 1134 gallons of gasoline and 30 gallons of oil.



C. F. MUELLER CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Seaports Unite To Revive Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in those days rather than in studying the problem and preparing for the lean days. All seaports have one common interest, and that is the best interest of the country.

Common Interest

"We have heard so much during the last years from manufacturers and business in general about being self-contained, about being able to live without any foreign trade, that perhaps that idea has been first in the average mind. But we who are living in seaports know that we cannot do export business unless we do some import business.

"There was a time when this country did produce certain commodities that the entire world had to buy. That was true of cotton. But during the last 30 or 40 years, owing to our foreign trade policy, other countries have seen the necessity of providing themselves that commodity.

Artificial Conditions

"We have adopted a policy of seeking to develop new industries, ignoring world conditions. Take sugar. I never could see why we should do anything to create and artificially maintain a sugar industry when we could buy sugar in Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and thereby create a good market for our manufactured products. I say we have enough existing industries to keep going without seeking new ones at the expense of the entire country.

"You are all familiar with the position we were in during the World War. We couldn't get bottoms enough to carry goods. Today we are back to where we were originally.

"We should do something to regain the trade which rightfully is ours, particularly in South Africa."

State Department Awaits Moves in East

(Continued from Page 1)

concern. Mr. Hull made an attack on the military spirit throughout the world the keynote of his speech delivered at the Pennsylvania Military College commencement exercises at Chester, Penna., today, declaring that "this recrudescence of the military spirit is all too prevalent in the world today."

In describing the prevalence of the military spirit he found "just as we did prior to the dreadful conflagration in 1914 a military caste working on the popular mind until it glorified, not as a means but as an end, military power and achievement."

With a scarcely veiled reference to Japan, he added: "We have even seen instances where the military has assumed direction of foreign policy."

Excepting, however, this single implied criticism of Japan's present attitude the Administration is awaiting developments in something which very much resembles a state of suspended animation. The initiative must come from elsewhere if the western powers are to raise a warning hand against Japan's southward march in China.

Seeks Support

That the United States might not ultimately join with Great Britain and other western powers in a protest against further Japanese aggrandizement is of course a possibility which is not ruled out by the present policy. But informed circles here take it for granted that this time the United States will take no chances of being maneuvered into the forefront of such a protest where it would have to bear the brunt of Japanese resentment.

The key to this attitude lies in the results of American policy at the time Japan first began her Manchurian venture. At that time the then Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, took what is considered an aggressive attitude toward Japan emphasizing the Nine-Power Pact and other contractual obligations in the Pacific, all of which were predicated on the open-door policy toward China. But failure of other western nations having important stakes in China to back him up, had the effect of leaving Mr. Stimson in an exposed and isolated position with resultant damage both to American influence and prestige in the Far East.

Manifestly, the State Department under Mr. Hull's leadership is now sedulously avoiding any repetition of what is considered a diplomatic blunder.

Canada to Set Up Trade Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The government has announced, through Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, its intention to bring in a bill to create a federal trade and industry commission in accordance with the recommendations of the royal commission on price spreads and mass buying.

By an amendment to the Combines Investigation Act such powers to regulate trade and industry as are now vested in the department of labor will be transferred to an independent body, responsible only to the Prime Minister.

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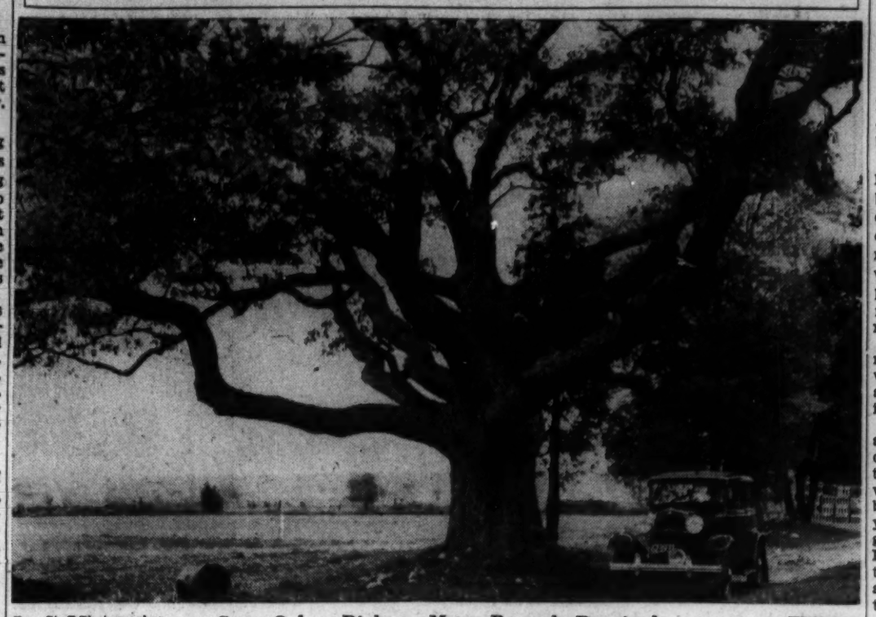
Under These Spreading Limbs Indians Once Held Council



By a Staff Photographer — Great Oak at Dighton, Mass., Recently Repaired

Shriners Prepare Parades in Velvet Past White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The capital today surrendered itself to 100,000 fez-wearing, merry-making members of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, coming to the city from all parts of the country for their sixty-first annual conclave.

Fair skies greeted the incoming Nobles after a week end of rain, and the temperature was not so high as to make their velvet costumes uncomfortable.

Grandstands lining Pennsylvania Avenue are reminiscent of Inauguration Day; but this time, lamp-posts have been turned into palm trees and loudspeakers fill the air all day long with music. Flags and insignia suspended across the avenue at night become a canopy of brilliant lights.

Reviewing Stand

The main reviewing stand in front of the White House has been christened "The Pavilion of Omar." Its portals are decorated with Egyptian mummies, sphinxes, camels and columns covered with hieroglyphics.

Two night parades and one in the day-time are scheduled. More than 30,000 tickets to the grandstands have been sold, and the committee expects to get rid of the remaining 20,000 today.

Although the first parade will take place tomorrow morning from the Capitol to the White House, various uniformed groups and bands marching up the avenue at intervals today gave a foretaste of that to come.

Traffic

Automobile parking on streets in the downtown business section has been banned from Monday through Thursday. The street car company has put into service a number of new streamline cars, but the transportation difficulties were augmented by a taxicab strike, called in indignation against an announcement over the Shriners' loudspeakers that the drivers intended to raise their fares on the Nobles here for their convention. The strikers demanded a new zone system that would give them a better return permanently. They expressed a fear that in the traffic congestion expected in the downtown section this week, no cab-driver will earn enough at the present 20-cent rate to pay his daily cab rent.

President Expected

President Roosevelt is expected back in time to review the illuminated parade on Wednesday night. Ladies of the Imperial Divan will be received by Mrs. Roosevelt at a garden party at the White House.

The Imperial Potentate, Dana S. Williams of Lewiston, Maine, led the Past Imperial Potentates and representatives of the Imperial Council on a tour of the Bureau of Crime Investigation's laboratory this morning. Other members milled around hotel lobbies greeting old friends or went on sight-seeing excursions.

The Members

Every hotel room in the city is reported filled. Thousands of the visiting Shriners are living in Pullman cars lined up at the Union Station.

President Roosevelt gave an official greeting to the Shriners on Friday before leaving for Hyde Park, when he donned a red fez of Almas Temple, host group of this city, and posed for cameramen.

"Make your Salaam to Uncle Sam" is the slogan of the capital conclave.

Elevation Expected

© Harris & Ewing

Leonard P. Steuart
Former Potentate of Almas Temple, Washington

Hoover in New York

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Former President Hoover, here for a five-day visit, shut himself up in his hotel suite to write a speech for the Stanford University commencement exercises.

Hundreds of men have taken advantage of our

Extended Charge Account

Clothes bought during June to be paid for as follows:

1/3 By the 15th of July

1/3 By the 15th of Aug.

1/3 By the 15th of Sept.

The OUTLET Company
RHODE ISLAND'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE, PROVIDENCE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

You'll Love the Comfort of
"Knee-High"
"Shepardess 88"

The same quality and beautiful texture as you always find in Shepardess 88's . . . but knee high with a Lastex garter cleverly concealed. Chiffon and Semi Service.

All Popular Colors 88¢

Hosiery Store—Street Floor

SEE HOW MUCH BETTER FOOD TASTES

Worcester Salt

THE CHOICE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHEFS

Pennsylvanians Vow to Plant Roadsides to Dogwood Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORRISTOWN, Penna., June 10—Dogwood trees to beautify an entire county in Pennsylvania are being begged and bought these days.

At a meeting in the court house here, attended by the butcher, the banker, the town seamstress and the civic-minded in hundreds, it was decided to plant the 2000 miles of roadsides in Montgomery County, which adjoins Philadelphia, with pink and white dogwood and so make one of the show places of the nation.

The county, gently rolling with many wooded stretches, is dotted with residential sections, with farms and small business and manufacturing towns.

Manhattan can keep its sky line and Colorado its canyons, say the county residents, for they are going to let visitors to Philadelphia see what a countryside of beauty should be like. At least 1,000,000 visitors a year are said to drive through Montgomery County going to and from Philadelphia, and representatives of the 38 townships in the county plan a veritable floral gardenland for them in the spring time.

As a result, the Montgomery County Dogwood Association was formed, with Adolph Muller of East Norriton township, former head of the Pennsylvania State Game Commission, as president.

"We intend to establish a yearly festival which for beauty and magnificence will outdo anything in the entire United States," said Mr. Muller. "The dogwood display at Valley Forge attracts visitors from all over the country. By autumn we expect to have at least 100 miles of the planting accomplished in Montgomery County."

Mr. Muller, a nurseryman, donated 500 trees as a starter, and others offered either to plant their own properties along the highways with dogwood or to donate trees for the project. Mr. Muller estimated it would take 100,000 trees to line the highways.

"This is a plan which will not cost a great deal of money," Mr. Muller said, "it can be enjoyed by both Democrats and Republicans and will bloom without expense."

Path to Communism Traced by Douglas In New Deal Steps

STROUDSBURG, Penna., June 10 (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas, former United States budget director, says the Roosevelt New Deal "parallels identically" the steps taken by Soviet Russia "in forcing Communism on the people."

"Confiscation of gold and control of banks," "socializing deposits as contemplated under the present banking bill," and "spending to devalue the currency," were the parallels he cited in addressing the Manufacturing Chemists Association at near-by Sky Top June 6.

This, he asserted, is "precisely the pattern which led Russia into Communism and will lead the United States and western civilization to the same end if not stopped."

"To prevent the complete conversion of individualism," Mr. Douglas proposed these six "essentials":

1. Freedom of pricing, without Government interference.
2. Mobility of capital—"impossible with NRA."
3. Flexibility of costs to meet economic necessities.
4. Development of international trade.
5. A sound banking system free of political domination.
6. A balanced budget.

Drink a toast to coolness!

Iced Postum
cooling . . . refreshing!
No caffein . . . made in a jiffy!

MANHATTAN IS AN ISLAND SURROUNDING THE TAFT 2000 ROOMS WITH BATH FROM $2.50
I SAID HOTEL TAFT!
WHAT DID YOU SAY?
ALFRED LEWIS Manager
HOTEL TAFT
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"A & P has got it on me here"

Bill has closed up shop to go fishin'. But the customers of the Great Hot Chocolit & Grocery Company won't hold this business lapse against him. For Bill will have some nice fresh trout straight from the brook to offer them tomorrow.

Bill started his Great Hot Chocolit & Grocery Company to compete with A&P, but as Bill says, we've got it on him when it comes to getting fresh food. We never have to close up shop to do our buying. Hundreds of experts are constantly looking after this end of our business. These trained men travel all over the country to be on the spot to get the pick of every food crop when it matures and rush it direct to A&P Stores. That's why you're always sure of finding the best and freshest food you could possibly want in our stores.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Greece Hopes To End Costly Party Feuds

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, June 10—Greece as a Republic or as a Monarchy is a question which has agitated Greece since 1924, when the Republican regime was established. It was back of the Venizelist outbreak of March 1. To liquidate the strained situation brought about by that event the Government decided to suppress the Senate as a useless institution, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and to hold legislative elections June 9.

Roughly there are three political camps in Greece—the Venizelists, the Royalists and the Socialist-Communists. The Venizelists are stanch Republicans. Their fear that the Government, of known Royalist sympathies, was plotting to overthrow the Republic in favor of a monarchy led to their short-lived attempt to seize the country by force.

Since the events of March 1, they have been deprived of their leader, Eleutherios Venizelos, who fled from his stronghold in Crete when the revolt was crushed, and has since been sentenced to be shot by one of the several governmental courts-martial.

Split Ranks

Venizelists are divided into Liberals, Progressives, Labor-Agrarian, Peasants, Conservative Republicans and Liberal-Democrats, whose leaders decided to abstain from yesterday's elections. In the 1933 elections they co-operated in a united front called the "National Front," but lost to the Royalists.

The latter form two wings, the moderates under the Prime Minister, Panayoti Tsaldaris, leader of the Popular Party, and the extremists under Gen. John Metaxas. Although Premier Tsalderis is a Royalist by conviction, he has repeatedly told the Greek people he will remain faithful to the Republic as long as it is favored by the majority.

Despite its fearful beating by the government forces, Venizelism is said to be as alive in Greece as ever. This continued vitality is ascribed to three things: First, the severity of the Government's courts-martial; second, the "regime of terror" which followed the rebellion, when the government departments, the army, navy and air force were purged of all Venizelist elements, whether connected with the rebellion or not; third, the deep roots of the republican element.

Much Royal Promotion

Meanwhile Greece has been flooded with Royalist literature and the number of daily papers championing the Royalist cause is rapidly increasing. One of the best known Greeks, Nicholas Politis, part-framer of the famous Geneva Protocol of 1924, and now Greek Minister in Paris, has written to the Greek press that "a constitutional monarchy is incontestably a thousand times preferable to the absolute Republic." Royalists also recall the saying in 1832 of Gen. Theodorus Colocotronis, the great national hero, that "it is impossible for Greece to live without a king."

The main purpose of yesterday's elections is to return a National Assembly, whose duty it will be to examine and ratify the constitutional reforms presented by the Government. These reforms aim at lessening the power of the legislative bodies, which, because their power was fairly evenly divided between Royalist and Republicans, found political collaboration practically impossible, and hopelessly retarded constructive legislation. It is also proposed to reinforce the powers of the Executive on the model of the German Constitution.

But perhaps the National Assembly's biggest task will be to organize the promised nation-wide constitutional referendum to decide upon the final political regime of the country. Both of Greece's strong men, Mr. Tsaldaris and Gen. George Condylis, who suppressed the March rebellion, have said that so important a question as the constitutional issue of republic or monarchy must be solved directly by the people and not by the political parties. Ex-King George II is stated to be in full agreement with them, and to be ready to return to the Greek throne only if invited by the great majority of his countrymen.

It is the long cherished hope of these 6,600,000 people that through the proposed reforms they may once and for all be delivered from the waste and destruction of the interminable party feuds of the past.

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Former King George of Greece received the result of yesterday's Greek elections in London.

Greek Monarchist circles, despite the reports to the contrary from Athens, said they expected a plebiscite on the restoration of the monarchy would be called by the new National Assembly elected in the balloting.

They cited a reported statement of Premier Tsaldaris June 8 at Piraeus that the Government had decided "to give the people a chance to express their feelings." The overwhelming Government victory yesterday, said these sources, gave assurance that this reputed promise would be carried out.

Glass Home Site Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 10—A bronze tablet to mark the site of the dwelling in which Senator Carter Glass, publisher of the Lynchburg (Va.) News and Advance, was born, was erected recently on the office building of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Lynchburg. The tablet was provided by the city council and is located where the Glass home formerly stood.

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Aquitania	July 3	Majestic	July 31

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Scythia	June 22	Scythia	July 20
Samaria	June 29	Samaria	July 27
Laconia	July 6	Laconia	Aug. 3
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Also regular sailings to New York, Quebec and Montreal from Southampton and Liverpool. Through connections to Australasia and the Far East.

Apply *Cunard White Star Ltd.*, Cunard Building, Liverpool, London, Southampton or local agents.

Ten Guesses (7)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; they point upward.
2—No; Sing Sing is the name of the prison located at Ossining, N. Y.
3—Yes.
4—Yes.
5—No; it is Germany's medal of honor.
6—Yes.
7—No; a beehive produces this amount yearly.
8—Yes.
9—No; about 3 miles an hour.
10—No; it originated in Scotland.

Railroad Week Ushered In by Western Locomotive Whistles

Wide World

Classic, Modern and Conservative Types of Engine
Left to Right—Burlington's High-Stacker of 50 Years Ago, C., M. & St. P.'s Hiawatha, North Western's "400," Burlington's Zephyr, and Alton's Abraham Lincoln

Rival lines race trains between Chicago and St. Paul to determine which makes most economical showing.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 10—Across the western half of the United States the call of the Iron Horse was heard today in a challenging burst of sound which echoed up into the airways above. Ushering in Railroad Week, every active locomotive on the western lines broke into a whistle at exactly eight o'clock, railroad time.

Heavy freight engines clanking through the mountains, blew long and loud; puffing switch locomotives shrieked piercingly; speeding express trains joined the chorus, and Diessel-powered streamliners added their distinctive notes.

"I believe I can say that nothing like this has ever been attempted before," says Harry G. Taylor, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives.

Cut of Day's Time

In time to join in the celebration, the Union Pacific streamline train City of Portland, slid into Chicago on Saturday at the end of its first revenue trip. Cutting a full day from ordinary schedules, it had made the run in 39 hours and 45 minutes.

As Railroad Week opens, and while fast trains on the 40 some railroads running out of Chicago in all directions continue to "step on it" harder, and even airlines boost their speed to meet the inspired ground competition, three friendly rail rivals operating between this city and Minneapolis and St. Paul, set their teeth for what may prove to be an epoch-making race.

Types Complete

The race isn't between three railroads, or three locomotive pilots. It is between three types of locomotion. The Burlington Route has its twin, Diesel-powered, streamlined trains. The Northwestern has its large, conventional type, oil-burning, steam locomotive. And the Milwaukee has its smaller, streamlined, steam engine. Two streamlined trains, one a Diesel, against an unstreamlined, steam train.

All three make the run between the twin cities and Chicago in 6½ hours on a regular no-extra-fare schedule. But they do not all have the same distance to run. The North Western route is by way of Milwaukee, and covers 409 miles; the Milwaukee road also runs through the city of that name and travels 410 miles; while the Burlington goes west to the Mississippi and then up, traveling a total of 431 miles. This, of course, means that the Burlington, which calls its articulated trains the Zephyrs, must go faster. It averages 66.2 m. p. h., the North Western's "400" averages 63 and the Milwaukee's Hiawatha 63.2.

All Prove Fast

The Hiawatha, the last to go into service and said to be capable of 120 miles an hour, was the first steam engine to be built from the tracks up as a streamlined vehicle. The Commodore Vanderbilt on the New York Central, which pulls the Twentieth Century Limited, is streamlined, but was rebuilt over the chassis of a conventional type locomotive. It is claimed that this rebuilt engine, of a larger size than the Hiawatha, is capable, too, of about 120 miles an hour. The others likewise could do much better than the schedules now call for, if pushed.

Plainly, then, the winner of the race will not be determined by actual speed. Nor will it be determined altogether by popularity. On the contrary, the winner will be the one—if there proves to be enough difference so that one would stand out—that is the most economical, that costs the least to run and breaks down the fewest times.

The railroad world watches this test with interest, and from it hopes to learn more about the acceptability, from the standpoint of cost, of the newer types of locomotion.

Run to St. Louis

The four roads running between Chicago and St. Louis—the Alton, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Illinois Central, and the Wabash, have put on new trains, cutting the fastest time from 6½ to 5½ hours. Between Chicago and Detroit the Michigan Central and the Pennsylvania have lopped off half an hour from their Twilight Limited and Detroit Arrow schedules respectively.

Western roads especially are appealing for new business on the basis of faster schedules and greater comfort, but they also are joining in pointing out the attractions of this great vacation land as an incentive to travel, by whatever road one chooses. Railroad Week, June 10 to 15, is their idea, and is intended in particular to celebrate the completion of a $19,000,000 air-conditioning program on these roads.

Fort Bragg Named Largest

Fort Bragg, located near Fayetteville, N. C., is said to be the largest artillery post in the United States.

Texas Street 80 Feet Wide

Tyler, Texas, claims the widest one-way thoroughfare in the State for its 80-foot streets bordering Courthouse Square.

Mussolini Defiant to Powers In Speech to African Troops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 10—British "interference" with the Duce's determination to settle "old accounts" with Ethiopia has led to a move for Italian rapprochement with Germany.

This threat to the united front between Italy, France and Britain established at Stresa has not as yet proceeded very far. But negotiations are stated to be in progress between Rome and Berlin for settlement of the only question which divided the two countries, namely, Austria.

British hostility and the lukewarm support of the French for Italy's African policy might, it is said, throw Italy once more into the arms of Germany—provided, of course, Germany's arms are ready for the embrace.

Premier Benito Mussolini's speech last week end is regarded as an indication that he intends to secure not only all rights and privileges previously recognized by the Ethiopian Government but also those which have been allocated to Italy by agreement with France and Britain in the 1906 treaty, even though Ethiopia has never admitted their validity.

If unable to obtain what she wants by peaceful means, Italy will not hesitate to use force, Signor Mussolini intimated. He made it clear that he expects Britain and France not merely not to stand in his way but to give him their support. Solidarity between these three western powers as agreed at Stresa cannot be restricted to European problems, he considers, but must also receive practical application in Africa.

Opposition to Italy's expansionist aims in Africa he hinted might upset the whole balance of power in Europe established with so much difficulty at Stresa.

Premier Mussolini said in his speech to Blackshirts at Cagliari in Sardinia, where he reviewed the Sabauda Division on the eve of its departure for East Africa:

"We shall not take any account of what is said beyond our frontiers because we, we alone and we exclusively, are the judges of our interests and the guarantors of our future.

"We shall imitate to the letter those who would now preach us a sermon but who have demonstrated that, when they were creating an empire and defending it, they never took into consideration world opinion.

"If the Fascist regime calls the youth of Italy to arms, it does so because it finds itself facing a supreme necessity. The whole Italian people feels this, and the whole people is ready to leap forward as a single man when the nation's power and glory are involved."

Baldwin Contrasts Britain's Stability With Dictatorships

HIMLEY HALL, Eng., June 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin made reference to the Italo-Ethiopian situation, together with other problems in the foreign field facing his new Government, in an open-air speech here, the first since his assumption of the prime ministership.

As to foreign affairs Mr. Baldwin said:

"If you look around the world today you will see three great countries—Italy, Russia and Germany—ruled by dictators.

"You will see the democratic country of the United States struggling and making every kind of experiment with difficulties all around her, gallant in spirit but not yet in sight of completing the adjustment of her economics to conditions of the new world.

"You will see France; the instability of her government is a source of anxiety no less to her friends than to herself.

"Among these nations there is one great democratic country that enjoys stability—our own.

Stability in Britain

"Democratic stability is no easy thing to achieve and when achieved it must be guarded jealously. Our stability is necessary to the world.

"It is impossible to maintain it without the widest measure of popular support for the government of the day. You can't have it with a weak government nor with a government that can only exist with a narrow majority or with an inexperienced government.

Dictatorship

"One word about countries with dictators. You may like the idea of dictatorship or not. But you must never forget that a dictatorship is only stable so long as the dictator can maintain power.

"You must remember the characteristics of a dictatorship are the possibility of swift action that is so often denied to a democratic country, where action is controlled by a democratic Constitution. Not only swift action but unexpected action.

"In a cause in a democracy you can forecast what the action is likely to be. You see the currents of popular opinion moving. Under a dictatorship there are no currents of public opinion moving because the two things are contradictory.

"So it is that we have seen in Germany this swift movement to rapid rearmament in the air was concealed for a time.

Anxiety in Africa

"You will see in Italy difficulties arising with Abyssinia that cause anxiety to the rest of Europe. There is no current of public opinion in Italy on that subject.

"We are confronted with these difficulties and these possible dangers. This makes more necessary than ever stability and strength in the governments of the countries of the world. We cannot control the governments of other countries but we can elect our own.

"Let that be an additional reason for maintaining the national principle in government and foreseeing that when the National Government is returned to power that it will be with a majority that will make the world conscious that behind that government stands the mass of the British people, whatever their local political allegience.

Foreign Office Changes

"It is to strengthen our power in dealing with these foreign events that have made certain changes in the Foreign Office, changes which, in a word, strengthen the ministerial personnel at that great office at this time and make easier collaboration with the League of Nations and Geneva than it has been in the past.

"But you all know the anxieties of Europe today. While we are still struggling for peace we felt the time had come to tell the country that until you can get limitation of arms—and what I say has particular regard to the air—we should not feel that as a government we were doing our duty to the people of the country for whom we are trustees if we did not tell them that until such limitation can be obtained we are not satisfied with the defenses of this country.

"We must safeguard our own people as far as we believe necessary. We do not believe our defenses are in a position yet that will enable us to seek with the voice we should that collective security which is gradually commending itself to the people of this country.

Defense Policy

"So we must push forward with maintaining the security of our own people while all the time we are fighting hard for limitation and disarmament and fighting hard at Geneva to bring Europe either piecemeal or wholly into that form of collective security which itself may be the best guarantee of peace.

"Peace abroad and peace among our own people, security for our own people, security for the peoples of Europe, those things must be the aim of the united people of the United Kingdom. Those are the ends I desire to pursue and it is in that spirit, with firm faith in God and unshaken confidence in Him and love for our own people that I have accepted at the hands of His Majesty the weightiest burden that can be laid on the shoulders of an Englishman."

London Editorials Avoid Reference To Duce's Sharp Talk

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Great Britain gave open evidence today of a desire not to aggravate mounting tension with Italy over the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Acting in "advised" concert, all but one morning newspaper omitted editorial comment on Premier Benito Mussolini's warning Saturday that Italy will settle her "score" despite what the world thinks.

London's morning papers, with the single exception of the Labor Herald, ignored Il Duce's defiant hint to Britain, in which he asserted "we will imitate to the letter those who are giving us a lesson. They have shown that when it was a question of creating an empire or defending it, they never took at all into account the opinion of the world."

Even the fact that the British Embassy at Rome increased its guard failed to elicit any comment in editorial columns.

The Herald, however, retorted to Il Duce's address in its main editorial, asserting: "It seems plain that Signor Mussolini is under the impression that, if he only shouts loud enough, he can frighten the whole world, and Britain in particular.

"He seems to believe that, if he is only turbulent enough, the League of Nations will be afraid to exercise its authority and law will be set aside so he may have a free hand to make war.

"The cause of world peace requires that he should be disillusioned at once. A statement is required from the new prime minister: a statement which will convince Il Duce Britain intends to keep her pledged word to fulfill her duties under the League covenant."

It was pointed out that Britain and France alike would be directly concerned by the prospect of the Italian army cutting the Djibouti-Addis Abeba railroad and that Britain is concerned over water supplies for the Egyptian Sudan from the sacred Lake of Tana in Ethiopia.

Duce Orders Press To Soften Attacks

ROME, June 10 (AP)—Premier Mussolini ordered Italian newspapers today to moderate the bitterness of their attacks on Great Britain in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Although he did not command the press to suspend its anti-British comment entirely, the Premier, acting through his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Under Secretary of State for Press and Propaganda, enjoined publications to keep the tone of their campaign within certain limitations.

Il Duce is said to have been startled by the extreme degree of antagonism reflected in newspaper articles and editorials of the last few days.

Oxley to Supervise Education in CCC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Howard Oxley, former educational adviser to the Government of Liberia, was named June 7 as educational director for the enlarged Civilian Conservation Corps. Mr. Oxley succeeds Dr. C. S. Marsh, who left the post on May 1 to become associate director of the American Council on Education.

A graduate of Central Teachers' College at Warrensburg, Mo., Mr. Oxley has also studied at New York University and Columbia. He has served as superintendent of schools in Hardin, Mo., as a Y.M.C.A. secretary in New York City, and has held positions in large industrial firms. Since September, 1934, he has been educational director for the Second Corps Area of the CCC, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York.

With the enrollment of the CCC doubled under the new works relief plan, Mr. Oxley will have supervision of education facilities for 600,000 young men stationed in 3000 camps from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Women's Clubs Are Urged To 'Smash Army of Crime'

(Continued from Page 1)

Miss Plumley and she added, "a community gets the kind of law enforcement it wants. Crime waves and organized crime flourish in cities that enjoy the reputation of winking at speakeasies and gambling dens. In short the people themselves foster and support the breeding places of crime and then blame the police when such places spawn the ruthless gangster killer, who preys on the community."

Miss Plumley urged the women to make more use of their right to vote and to encourage training of worthy young men and women to statesmanship so that politicians will be forced to find better toys than laws and other important matters which are their present playthings.

"You can if you will," she said, "direct your efforts toward the building up of a stout-hearted public morale which will cause citizens as a matter of course, promptly to furnish to the officers of the law the information that may come to them regarding known fugitives from justice, to give testimony freely in criminal cases, and to render jury service gladly when opportunity is afforded to perform this high function of American citizenship.

"You can help in putting an end to the maudlin glorification of the gangster which has, at times, disgraced our public thinking and has led to nasty episodes. You can aid in speeding the activities of police and prosecutors, in enabling courts to establish proper rules and practices, and in securing desirable laws from state legislatures and from the Congress. No more worthy enterprise could possibly engage your attention. A serious danger faces this country. This open challenge to orderly government must be met with a courage worthy of our intrepid ancestors."

Members Active

Miss Plumley's report included the statement from the chairman of the division of law observance, Mrs. E. C. Rumpler, of Indianapolis, chairman, that the federation members have been active during the year in retaining on the statute books state liquor laws.

Colorado has written a new citizenship pledge, Kansas has given a prize for the best statement on the meaning of citizenship, Pennsylvania has produced a course of study with program outlines, Montana has been pushing the study of civil service reform, and, said Miss Plumley, "every state has shown new interest and added zeal in the study of economics, law observance, co-operation in home, school, church and business, all matters of community necessity that affect the lives of women and children."

The climax of a year's campaigning for votes has been reached with the election today to decide who will succeed Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, of Brockton, Mass., as national president, together with an entire new set of other officers.

Many Contests

While there are contests over all the offices except Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, of Portland, Oregon, who is uncontested for first vice-president, and La Fell Dickinson, of New Hampshire, who is the only candidate for treasurer, the chief conflict has been the supporters of the two nominees for president, Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, of Tulsa, Okla., and Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, of Lima.

Both Miss Elizabeth L. Haymaker of Ravenna, Ohio, the Ohio state president, and Mrs. H. W. Reed of Tulsa, Okla., Mrs. Lawson's chief lieutenant, predicted victory.

"Ohio expects to win," said Miss Haymaker, and Mrs. Reed smilingly announced, "We are sitting very pretty."

In a forum discussion of the foreign policy of the United States this morning, Dr. Charles Fleischer of New York City upheld the traditional policy of what he termed "not isolation but self-respecting independence," Miss Avis Long of Missouri urged adherence to the World Court, and Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, New York City, spoke on behalf of the League of Nations.

The roll of states was called yesterday afternoon and responded to by the state presidents, who carried flowers from their organizations and were escorted by junior members.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker and Mrs. Thomas G. Wunter, both past presidents, together with Mrs. Poole, participated in a memorial service for members of the organization. There were state dinners, and in the evening the delegates were guests of the Ford Motor Company at a coast-to-coast broadcast.

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Lake Tana Dam Contract With Americans Reopens Ethiopian Trade Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Reports from Cairo that the Ethiopian Emperor, Haile Selassie, was ready to award the contract for the building of the Tana dam, designed to change the Blue Nile from a historic flood-water to an irrigation medium, has brought new factors into the Italo-Abyssinian dispute which were seen here as well-calculated to bring powerful pressure upon Italy's Premier to stay his hand in Africa. The J. G. White Corporation, New York engineering firm, is in line for the contract.

This pressure on Il Duce, it was held, will come from the British Government. Indeed, the Ethiopian move was viewed as both diplomatic and economic and as having been inspired by statesmanship more friendly to Anglo-American development of the natural resources of this potentially rich portion of Africa than to the schemes of Il Duce to have a full role "in the work of civilizing Africa."

Need for Electricity

Electricity is today necessary both to large-scale mining and large-scale cotton cultivation, and with the engineering development of the great lake between the Red Sea and Egypt that is the headwater of the Blue Nile, Abyssinian mines and plantations, with a world of cheap labor, are prizes for which nations are prepared to compete.

Recognition of this is seen in the move by the "King of Kings and Lion of the Tribe of Judah."

At the offices of the White corporation here no confirmation could be had that the agreement had been concluded to build the dam; neither was it denied. Spokesmen for the firm said, however, that their latest report on the project, on which they have been the foremost bidders since 1927, was made a month ago; that no word of a definite government commitment had come through to them as yet, and that such an announcement would first have to come from Emperor Haile Selassie.

The irrigation and hydroelectric possibilities of the great 12,000 square miles of water that is Tana Lake have long been a prime consideration in the Ethiopian situation, but the project has marked time for many years—ever since the Blue Nile and its headwater became a treaty matter in 1902, when the British Government stipulated in an arrangement with Ethiopia that conservation work along the river must have British approval.

Again, under the tripartite Ethiopian agreement of the British, French and Italian Governments in 1906 to respect the territorial integrity of Ethiopia and divide it into three zones of influence, Britain prevailed in the Blue Nile and Lake Tana area, with France controlling the railroad to Addis Abeba from its imperial link at Jubuti, and Italy gaining first right to build a railroad connecting the two strips of desert coast. This treaty still holds, with its Ethiopian independence guarantee strengthened by membership in the League of Nations.

British Policy

However, when Abyssinia announced in 1927 that it had awarded the White corporation a $20,000,000 concession to build with its own money the Lake Tana Dam, sell water to the British, pay a royalty to Abyssinia and eventually give her the dam, and that the United States would send a Minister to Addis Abeba for the first time in 10 years, Great Britain was seen as putting obstacles in the way.

In 1930, however, the British Labor Government, Abyssinia and the American Finance & Construction Company, a subsidiary of the White corporation, reached a new agreement looking to erection of the dam by the American firm with bonds guaranteed by a 50-year water tax collection from the Sudan Government. Abyssinia was to retain title and control of the dam. This went by the board in 1931 when the British Labor Government was overthrown.

Today, however, the Tana dam is an integral part of a vast projected system of water impounding through engineering to bring the whole 3500-mile reach of the Nile from Lake Albert to the sea under general control and make a fertile empire of a 1,000,000,000-acre desert and give perennial crops to another like area. The vast scheme will take 35 years to bring to fruition, but dams now stand, or are being built, in the delta above Cairo, at Assuit, Nag Hamâdi and Esna.

At Assual the dam erected impounds 5,000,000,000 tons of water and cost £3,000,000 and at Gebel Aulia, 1100 miles upstream from Assuan, where the Blue and White branches of the Nile combine, a £5,000,000 dam contract was let in May, 1933, that will take 10 years to finish. The latter, serving only Egypt, has been a bone of contention with the Egyptian Nationalist Party, which charges that it gives the British Sudan control of Egyptian irrigation.

Fifteen-Year Project

The Tana development will have an estimated water impoundage of 2,400,000,000 cubic feet and represents the next stage in the project. It is expected to take 15 years to complete, and its controlled flow will benefit British wards in the Sudan and Egypt.

Unquestionably Italy's current concern in Ethiopia has made the cash-in-hand aspect of the contract award at this time a factor of supreme importance to Emperor Selassie. The terms of the contract, according to reports, give the British supervision of the Blue Nile development and a virtual sphere of interest in Western Ethiopia, with the Egyptian Government supplying the funds in the first instance, but with the Sudan to refund in proportion to the amount of water it receives and up to 10 per cent of the estimated total cost of the work.

In return, the Ethiopian Emperor officially awards the contract and the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments will construct and maintain for the country a £1,000,000 all-weather motor road from Addis Abeba to Lake Tana. It is understood that an initial sum of $250,000 was paid to Ethiopia for the use of the water, with an annual rental fee of $50,000 after the work is completed.

American Interest

Interest in the United States in the project was seen as centering on the one hand in seeing an American engineering firm get the contract for the construction of the dam, and on the other in consideration of what the development of a large cotton-producing area in Abyssinia would mean to the American cotton-grower. The Egyptian, or long-staple cotton, is the finest in the world, and extension of the British cotton kingdom in Egypt, therefore, carries portent for the cotton industry here, where the price is now artificially maintained through Federal Government loans. The market price for American raw cotton today is slightly over 11 cents, and the Government is holding upwards of 4,400,000 bales upon which it has advanced 12 cents a pound.

In fact, cotton is seen as the touchstone to the Italian-Ethiopian embroglio. Abyssinia means cotton for Italy, England and Japan, while the French policy upholding Ethiopian independence likewise is rooted in her trade index, which puts cotton fifth in imports and fourth in exports for that country. It is quite other with Britain, whose great cotton-growing projects in Egypt and the Sudan lessen her dependence on the United States for raw cotton and who sees the political aspects of the undertaking minimized by placing the project in the hands of an American concern.

Strategic Lake

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Power Plans

Lake Tana, Ethiopia, Source of Blue Nile

Canadian Premier Moves to Continue Radio Commission

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The fate of the Canadian Radio Commission as a publicly owned utility appears to be still in the balance. Premier R. B. Bennett warned the Commons that an active movement exists to destroy public confidence in it and return it to private hands. At the same time he announced that the Government would introduce a bill in a few days extending the life of the commission until March 31, 1936, thus permitting "another parliament to decide whether it should be abolished or its powers modified."

"The truth is," said Mr. Bennett, "that the effort to destroy this publicly owned utility is very well known and very active. Whether or not that utility can be saved will depend upon the attitude of this House of Commons toward it and its willingness to realize that a country as poor as we are cannot spend at once the money that is required to make this facility as perfect as it should be. The more I see of it the more determined I would be, if I were here, that I should not yield this facility to any private enterprise. That is my firm conviction. I say that very strongly, and the more I see of the matter the more convinced I am."

Mr. Bennett foresaw in "willingness to nurse this infant until it can become strong enough to fend for itself" the fate of "our adventure into the field of public ownership." Despite the great success of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and the popularity of the Canadian National Railways the "die-hard" advocates of private ownership have never paused in their attacks upon everything savoring of public ownership and control of natural resources and public utilities.

Minister Returns Speed King's Fine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Speed-king Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's automobile speed record of 276.81 miles per hour, and Leslie Hore-Belisha, Transport Minister who is responsible for Britain's 30-mile-an-hour speed limit in built-up areas, met at a dinner here recently.

"Mr. Hore-Belisha was indirectly responsible for my being 'pinched' the other day and it cost me a pound," Sir Malcolm said, referring to a recent fine imposed on him for exceeding the speed limit.

"Not at all," Mr. Hore-Belisha replied. And, taking a pound out of his pocket he gave it to the speed ace. The consequence has been that motorists are very relieved, as it seems to point to the "exoneration" of many who have been similarly fined. Sir Malcolm's defense was that there was no sign at the roadside showing that th limit was still in force.

Montreal Session Told Social Work Vital to Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 10—Social security and federal relief programs of the United States will increase the relationships of federal, state and local governments in the field of social service, Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, said today at the session of the National Conference of Social Work.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took the chair today at the first American conference on social work to convene on Canadian soil. Mrs. Roosevelt expressed greetings from the President. She referred to the conference and its location as a dual call she could not resist.

From an infant procession, social work has been raised in status to an integral part of the political and social life of the United States, Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, president of the conference, said in her opening address. Miss Lenroot is chief of the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

She explained that the most gigantic public relief program in history has been directed by social workers. Social work is under attack, the conference leader contended, chiefly from those who wish to maintain privilege and power, and "leaders who have given valiant service have been sacrificed."

Youth Issue Discussed

Important developments in the United States are the growing concern of the Federal Government for youth, and movements of and by young people, stated J. Edward Sproul, National Council Young Men's Christian Associations. "Demands are that we become skillful in representing the interests of youth in our communities, adjust our services to the needs of unemployed youth, adapt our services for boys and girls to the situation of children in families where parents are unemployed, where income is reduced or opportunity has been lacking; that we enlarge the variety and improve the quality of things we now help people to do in groups," he said this morning.

Slum Problems

"The predepression world was a world of theories, that should have worked but did not. There are observers who believe that the key to its failure was lack of self-restraint on the part of those to whom it gave most power and profit," stated John Ihlder, executive officer of the Alley Dwelling Authority for the District of Columbia. "There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion among economists as to the importance that housing plays in promoting recovery. Differences of opinion are as to the extent of government participation. Today real estate organizations favor slum reclamation by the Government, but lack of land in public ownership prevents quick and decisive action.

The vast majority of American dwellings are likely to remain in private ownership, he declared, but that since the slum is ceasing to be profitable, and private enterprise consequently no longer bars the way the American housing movement is adding government enterprise in those part of the field from which private enterprise has retired or is proving itself ineffective.

Case Work Explained

Understanding of case work bristles with the difficulties characteristic of any activity penetrating beyond the familiar to the unknown, said Miss Grace Marcus, of the Charity Organization Society of New York City, who was discovering the prevalent lack of a proper understanding of case work not so much on the part of the public as on the part of the social workers engaged in other departments of the profession. She admitted that the rudimentary trial and error of the past still travels under the name of case work, but declared that there is a body of tested data which has a specific character, development of which can be traced and analyzed.

The idea that low-cost housing problems can be solved without the architect is dangerous and reactionary, while it is just as dangerous not to control the architect, and that this control could best be exercised by the social worker were the opinions of Earnest Kahn, former manager of public housings, Frankfort-on-Main. In Europe experience has shown that admitted shortcomings in earlier housing projects have been due to the fact that architect and practical worker have not consulted sufficiently together.

Architects Essential

Mr. Kahn felt that the very low income group presented the most difficult problem, partly because it takes time to train this group into good tenants. He urged that beginnings should be made and first experience gained in connection with the group which is able and willing to pay a modest rental and which appreciates the amenities of new, modern-equipped houses.

The whole society community involved in a housing project must be managed by intimate co-operation with local social organizations. He believed that the larger single developments should have a special social worker as liaison agent between the housing organization and the social agency on the one side, and the tenant on the other; and that co-operation between housing development and social worker should be initiated before the first construction order is issued and should operate especially at the time when the tenants are selected.

Asks Co-operation in Social Security

Katharine F. Lenroot

Miss Lenroot Is Presiding Over the National Conference of Social Work in Montreal

Paper Mill Men Elect

RICHMOND, Va., June 10 (AP)—Charles Champion of Millers Falls, Mass., was elected president of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association at the concluding session of its annual convention here. Killey E. Terry of Portland, Maine, presided at the final banquet.

Volunteer Society Puts End to Slums In English Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEAMINGTON, Eng.—Nine years of steady work have rid Leamington of its slums.

Leamington, a town in Warwickshire with a population of some 29,000, is in possession of a voluntary organization which goes by the name of the Leamington Slum Clearance Society, and that organization has left no stone unturned until it has accomplished its object and is able to say that the town is now substantially free of "dark spots."

The rents of the houses owned by the Clearance Society range from 4s.6d. to 10s. a week and, since each estate in which they are situated is paying its way, all donations which now reach the funds go directly either to the paying off of past loans or to the production of better and better conditions for the tenants of the future.

In the nine years of work, 109 slum dwellings have been closed through the activities of the Clearance Society. Of the three-bedroom houses which have been built in their place, some are let at 7s.6d. and others at 6s.3d. a week. There are a number of two-bedroom houses at 6s. a week, and flats for elderly people which may be had for no more than 4s.6d.

Tugwell Asserts Internal Strife Is Facing the Nation

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 10 (AP)—An assertion that the nation is "exposed to dangers of internal strife" in the wake of the Supreme Court's NRA decision was made today by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture in the Roosevelt Administration.

"First we found ourselves in economic ruins and now we find ourselves deprived of effective means for reconstruction," he declared in a commencement address at the University of New Mexico.

Without mentioning specifically the idea of a constitutional amendment to give the Federal Government broad powers over business and industry, Dr. Tugwell said:

"The question before our people, the only question worth discussing now, is whether we shall once for all say that national questions shall have national solutions."

He told the graduating class that the country will be deciding "in the years just ahead" whether it shall "control the exploitation of human beings and of natural resources or whether it shall succumb to the anarchic economic forces which are loosed in the absence of those controls."

The issue now before the people, Dr. Tugwell asserted, has been awaiting an answer for years.

"Meanwhile," he said, "we have temporized on the advice of those who said that our governance lay in a flexible constitution. It has now become obvious that the flexibility of which we heard was an imputed attribute of the judicial mind. They were poor prophets who said that the powers of the Union would always be sufficient to control an industry which threw its iron body across the country, to require of it decency, the duties of service, and co-operative efforts to lift our levels of living. They have turned out not to exist when we need them most."

Dr. Tugwell described the country's economic structure as a far-flung and delicate network.

"Growers of wheat in Kansas or growers of cotton in Mississippi no longer expect to trust state action to secure higher prices in New York or Massachusetts."

Speaking of the fields of business and agriculture, Dr. Tugwell said:

"The Government long ago entered these fields in one way or another because it had to. This was, of course, resented by those who, if the Government did not do these things, could manage them for their own profit."

"You are sufficiently familiar," he continued, "with the fact that the Constitution was written in a time when commerce in the modern sense did not exist."

Packing Plant Reopened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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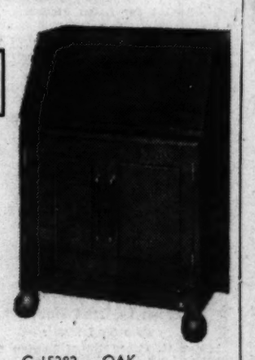

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HE: I was rather thinking of something livelier—for the summer—a nice light grey, for instance.
SHE: No, a nice blue is what you want.
HE: You'd better come along and help me choose it then. If I'm left to myself I might buy both.
SHE: Well that's not such a blow as long as you stick to The Fifty Shilling Tailors. If you suggested buying two suits at the prices you used to pay, I should have to take a very firm line with you, my love.
HE: Now I ask you—could I afford it? No, it's only since I've been going to The Fifty Shilling Tailors that I can afford as many suits as I need to look smart.
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SHE: Anyway, it will be an excuse for me to have tea in town. I'll meet you outside the shop at six. Bye, Bye.

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Giants and Yankees Retain Pennant Leads

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the major league baseball clubs go into the ninth week of the 1935 season, it begins to look as if New York fans would enjoy a 5-cent World Series next October. It is a 5-cent fare between the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium.

At the start of the National League pennant race, the Giants were selected as the logical club to fight it out with the St. Louis Cardinals. Up to the present time, however, the Terrymen have had things their own way, except for a brief spurt by Brooklyn at the beginning of the campaign. Their pitching has been excellent and carried them through a western trip when Travis Jackson, Dick Bartell and Hughie Critz, three regular infielders, were out of the lineup. The Big Four staff of 1934 has been increased to the Big Five through the improvement of young Clydell Castleman, a right-hander.

Are Even With Cards

The Giants hold the edge in their series with every other National League club except St. Louis. Against the Cards, Terry's men have won two and lost two. The Giants have won seven out of nine games from the Braves, three out of four from Brooklyn, five out of seven from Pittsburgh, five out of seven from the Phillies, three out of four from Cincinnati and four out of five from Chicago. The National League leaders, who, incidentally, were 4½ games in front of the Cardinals at the conclusion of yesterday's games, have not lost an extra-inning game all season and they have participated in seven. They have defeated the Braves twice in overtime and the Phillies and Reds once. They have played three extra-inning tie games, two with the Phils and one with Cincinnati.

Terry's staff has scored five shutouts, blanking Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago on occasion. Fred Fitzsimmons, the right-hander, blanked the Dodgers on two hits, the Pirates on three hits and the Reds with four. Hal Schumacher, also a right-hander, has a one-hit shutout over the Phillies and a four-hitter over the Cubs. Bob Smith of the Braves is the only boxman who has blanked the Giants this season. He did it on June 2 at Braves Field, thereby breaking a seven-game New York winning streak.

The Giants have enjoyed two seven-game victory streaks. The first began on April 20, but was interrupted by two tie games. The other was started May 24 and was stopped by Bob Smith June 2. During the past week, the race leaders won three games and lost only one. The Pirates had the best record, however, winning four out of five. Brooklyn won three and lost one, climbing into the first division ahead of Chicago.

The Yankees, although in first place in the American League this morning by two full games, will probably get more opposition between now and September than the Giants will. Cleveland and Detroit are sure to give the Yanks plenty of trouble and the White Sox seem to be doing very well for a club picked to finish last.

Seven Shutouts by Yanks

The Yanks, so say the experts, need steadier pitching to clinch the 1935 pennant. Strangely enough, however, they have two more shutouts to their credit than have the Giants. Seven times Yankee pitchers have blanked their opponents, two more times than the record of their inter-city rivals from the Polo Grounds. Detroit, Cleveland and Washington each have been blanked twice by the Yankee staff, and Boston has been in this unpleasant situation once.

Vito Tamulis, the freshman left-hander, has scored a seven-hit shutout over Cleveland and six-hitters over Detroit and Washington. Gomez has blanked Cleveland and Washington. Ruffing has done likewise to the Tigers and Broaca the same to Boston. The Yanks themselves have failed to score in five games.

In their series against American League rivals, the Yankees have won five and lost one with Washington, won five and lost two with Cleveland, taken two out of three from St. Louis, won six and dropped two against Philadelphia, lost six out of 11 with Boston, dropped three out of five with Chicago and battled even with Detroit in six games. The Yanks have played two extra-inning games and lost both of them, to Boston and Cleveland.

During the last seven days, McCarthy's boys scored two victories as against three defeats. Washington led the circuit with four triumphs in six contests.

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Yale Golfers Win Eastern Collegiate Team Championship

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	7	0	1.000
Princeton	6	1	.857
Harvard	4	3	.571
Dartmouth	4	3	.571
Georgetown	3	4	.429
Holy Cross	2	5	.285
Pennsylvania	1	6	.143
Williams	1	6	.143

PRINCETON, N. J. June 10 (AP)—Yale University's golf team captured the championship of the eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association this spring for the sixth time since the association was formed on its present basis in 1928, according to a statement made last night by Asa S. Bushnell, of Princeton, executive secretary of the association.

The Eli golfers won all seven of their matches in the association, while Princeton finished second with six victories and one defeat. Harvard and Dartmouth shared third place honors with four wins and three losses.

In order to clarify a previous ruling and to codify a practice which has been followed in many cases, Mr. Bushnell also announced that "beginning with the 1936 season, all halved matches in a twosome or foursome must be played out without interval." The superseded rule stated that "no twosome or foursome matches which are halved are to be played out unless the team match as a whole results in a tie, whereupon all "halved matches are to be played to a decision."

Application of the former rule decided the question which arose in the Yale-Princeton match in May when Yale scored a 5—4 victory with two individual matches halved.

France Leads Pro Lawn Tennis Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 10—France came to the final matches this afternoon in the series of professional lawn tennis matches for the Bonnardel Cup, with a lead of 2 matches to 1 over the United States on the clay courts at the Westchester Country Club, where the contest is being held.

Martin Plaa, the French leader, was responsible for the biggest surprise of the season, when he defeated William T. Tilden 2d, in the second match of the day, in a four-set match in which he ran away from the champion in the later sets, winning 11 straight games to end the battle at 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0. The doubles also, in which Plaa and Robert H. Ramillion, the winners of the recent doubles championship at Orange, encountered Tilden and Bruce Barnes, went to the invaders, after another long battle, 6—3, 4—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3. Barnes won the first match of the day, from Ramillion, 0—6, 6—2, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

The start had been originally scheduled to start on Saturday, but hard rain made the courts unplayable, and they were still sticky and moist when the play began yesterday.

Play today called for a match between Tilden and Ramillion, while Barnes was to oppose Plaa in the final match.

South Africa Defeats Poland

WARSAW, June 10 (AP) — South Africa eliminated Poland in the Davis Cup matches yesterday to go into the semifinal round of the European zone with Czechoslovakia. Norman L. Farquharson of South Africa defeated Casimir Tarlowski, 3—6, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3, and Joseph Hebda of Poland defeated Vernon L. Kirby, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. South Africa had gained a 2—1 lead in the play Saturday, maintaining its lead by the split yesterday.

Miss Wethered Scores 80

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Joyce Wethered, British woman golf star, paired with Freddy McLeod, Washington professional, to defeat Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, former American champion, and Roland McKenzie, another Washington professional, in an exhibition golf match here yesterday, 3 and 1. Miss Wethered shot an 80, three strokes above the women's record for the Columbia course. Mrs. Vare had an 83.

New Girl Sprinter Breaks World Mark

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10 (AP)—Helen Stephens, 17-year-old Fulton, Mo., farm girl, bettered by two-tenths of a second Saturday the world's 100-meter dash record for women held by Stella Walsh. She ran the distance in 11.6s. as compared with the 11.8s. of the old record. A week ago Saturday at St. Louis Miss Stephens tied the record.

Miss Stephens made her run in a special race at the Missouri Valley A. A. U. track and field meet after Glenn Cunningham, world's record miler, had loped to an easy 800-meter victory over three opponents in another added event.

Five watches agreed on Miss Stephens' time and Valley A. A. U. officials announced they would seek recognition of a new world mark. Marjorie Rhodelander of Pleasant Hill, Mo., winner of two dash events on the regular program, was a far-outdistanced second to Miss Stephens and Dora Hulspeth, also of Pleasant Hill, was third.

Sporting Around the Hub

Cardinals Coming to Braves Field

THE St. Louis Cardinals come to Boston tomorrow to open a five-game baseball series with the Boston Braves at Braves Field, Allston. The five contests are scheduled to be played in four days, the double-header coming on Wednesday. The Braves and the Cardinals have met five times this season to date, and four of these games resulted in victories for the Cards.

New England Canoe Racing—The Governors James M. Curley and Wilbur L. Cross, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and Marie E. Veader indoor perpetual point trophies have been formally deeded in trust to the New England Canoe Racing Association, as has the Ethel K. Besso outdoor women's championship four trophy.

The regatta committee in charge of the July Fourth Regatta at the Charles River Basin report that the tentative program to include 16 events in canoe races, water sports and novelty races may be enlarged. Canoe races for women as a special class will be included in the program.

Tentative plans for the opening regatta and water circus on the Charles River at First Pond in Dedham, West Roxbury and Brookline on June 22 and 23 have been taken under advisement.

* * *

Age and Object Not Obstacle—Tomorrow and Wednesday that grand old organization, the New England Senior Golfers' Association, will swing into action. The golf tournament for the various classes predominates, but the fraternizing and annual renewal of friendships equal the golf par. The newest class, termed the "Gold Star," formed for the "kid" 80 years of age and older, will be formally recognized. Prizes are numerous, and for two days a collection of grand fellows will enjoy themselves on the Woodland course.

* * *

Week's Golf Tournaments—First is the two-day affair at the Riverside Club, Newton, June 12 and 13, followed by a three-day test at the Bellevue Golf Club in Melrose, June 13, 14 and 15. The week end closes with the two-day tournament at the Brockton C. C. and the two-day invitation four-ball at the Salem Country Club, Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Trapshooting Title—George M. Procter of Allston won the Massachusetts trapshooting title, single target at 16 yards, at the two-day meet of the Massachusetts Trapshooting Association at the Paleface Gun Club, Wellington, concluded Saturday. Procter broke 199 out of 200 targets. W. A. Peterson of Lynn won the shoot-off for the doubles championship with George L. Osborne of Roslindale. Peterson and Osborne tied for second behind Procter in singles. Procter's victory automatically placed him at the head of the Bay State association. Procter was president last year also.

* * *

Here and There—Edith Moore of Montclair, N. J., carried off the New England women's tennis championship at Hartford, Conn., Saturday, defeating Elizabeth Blackman of Detroit, 9—7, 11—9. Rain washed out the other matches . . . Ray Bidwell and Sam Fitch head the eight seeded teams in the Massachusetts doubles tennis tourney started at Longwood Saturday . . . Wretched weather over the week end greeted the opening Corinthian Yacht Club race at Marblehead, but 36 boats, 11 more than in 1934, competed . . . Harvard will defend its intercollegiate yachting title at the Larchmont Y. C. Wednesday and Thursday . . . Herbert M. Kramer of Brookline, who has been playing golf for 15 years, Saturday got a hole-in-one at Kernwood on the North Shore, while on the South Shore Joseph Trainor got a technical hole-in-one. Playing at the South Shore C. C., Trainor drove out of bounds on the 325-yard 14th hole. He teed up again and sank his spoon shot . . . Harvard's golfers tied for third in the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League.

Germany Leads Italy, 2—1

BERLIN, June 10 (AP)—Germany led Italy two matches to one in the European zone Davis Cup tennis matches after yesterday's play. Gottfried Prhr. von Cramm and Heiner Henkel defeated the Italian doubles team of Taroni and Quintavalle, 4—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1. Each team won a singles match Saturday. The eventual winner will face either Australia or France in the zone semifinals.

Retains Bay State Title

By a Staff Photographer

Rosamond Vahey of Vesper C. C. Captures Third Massachusetts Golf Championship

1934 Champion Wins Golf Final

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 10—Rosamond Vahey of the Vesper Country Club of Lowell, successfully defended her Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts championship here Saturday at the Brae Burn Country Club. Miss Vahey met and defeated Deborah Verry of the Tatnuck Golf Club of Worcester, 3 and 2, in the 18-hole final.

Miss Vahey first won the Massachusetts championship in 1931 at Brae Burn and again last year at the Winchester Country Club. She came through the championship this year against the long-hitting Worcester girl mainly because of her experience.

The finalists were in top form. Starting at the seventh, Miss Vahey scored seven consecutive pars, which changed her status from 1 down to 3 up. Miss Vahey shone on the greens while her opponent carried off the long hitting honors.

Miss Vahey's trip to the 1935 final included victories over Mary Slattery, Woodland, 4 and 2; Mrs. S. B. Rogal, Pine Brook Valley, 8 and 7; Ruth Batchelder, Brae Burn, 1 up; and Dorothy Hunter Whittemore, Brae Burn, the medalist, 4 and 3.

Miss Verry had to defeat three former champions for the privilege of facing the defender. She defeated Mrs. E. S. Kelley, The Country Club, 7 and 6; Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, winner in 1933, 8 and 6; Mrs. W. M. Austin, Dedham, winner in 1930, 4 and 2; and Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., five times winner, 6 and 4.

Over the Net

Australian Praises Filipino

By a Staff Correspondent

Adelaide, S. Aust.

LEN SCHWARTZ, who represented Australia in the national tennis championships at Manila, has a high opinion of the Filipino, Leonardo Garvia, who won the singles championship, defeating Gar Moon, the Queenslander, in the final.

Schwartz describes Garvia as a typical native, with the long, straight, black hair of the race, being 23 years of age, and a student at the Manila University. He says there is a chance of Garvia visiting Australia for the next championships, but he doubts whether he will do so well on the grass courts as at Manila, where the courts are made of coral shells. But Garvia, according to Schwartz, would be an attraction as he is one of the best dark-skinned players in the world. He is safe on the base line and has a remarkably sound backhand.

At the Rizal memorial tennis courts there is a magnificent stadium, recently built, with accommodation for 10,000 people. Eight thousand people watched the finals. Schwartz says the coral-shell courts are very slow, brownish in color and are heavily watered and rolled.

Crimson Postpones Workout

RED TOP, Conn., June 10 (AP)—The Harvard varsity crew, arriving here late yesterday to prepare for its big race of the year against Yale, June 21, on the Thames, was forced by the weather to give up plans for an immediate practice spin. Hardly had the shells been unloaded in the rain, when the varsity oarsmen prepared for a limbering-up trial. The eight Crimson huskies donned their rowing togs in the headquarters here and set out for the dock, but Coach Charlie Whiteside, after studying the wind-roughened water, decided to postpone activity until today. The Jayvee and freshman crews made no attempt to go on the river.

White Sox Get Salveson

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—John Salveson, young right-handed pitcher, was obtained yesterday by the Chicago White Sox from Pittsburgh in a deal involving Outfielder Daniel (Bud) Hafey. Hafey, a nephew of Chick Hafey of the Cincinnati Reds, will be turned over to the Pirates by Albany of the International League, to which the Sox optioned him this spring. Hafey was purchased by Chicago from San Francisco of the Pacific Coast League last winter. The Pirates obtained Salveson from the New York Giants in a December trade.

Millard and Johnson to Coast

By a Staff Writer

Malcolm Millard and Richard Johnson, Harvard varsity weight men, will compete in the National Collegiate A. A. games at Berkeley, Calif. Since there are no discus and javelin events in the Oxford-Cambridge, Harvard-Yale meet in England, these individuals are substituting the trip to the coast. Millard was fifth with a throw of 146ft. 2¾in. in the recent Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. games and Johnson was off form in the javelin, failing to qualify, although he has hurled the spear over 200 feet this spring.

Perry Wins Another Title

BRUSSELS, June 10 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, the British tennis champion, added another title to his list today when he defeated H. W. Artens of Austria, 6—3, 9—7, 6—3, in the finals of the Belgian championship.

Australia Defeats France

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—Australia clinched a victory over France in the European zone Davis Cup eliminations today when Jack Crawford, the No. 1 Australian player, defeated Christian Boussus of France, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 9—7.

Eastern Retains Sears Tennis Cup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—The Eastern team, composed of Mrs. Frederick McBride, Norma Taubele, Florence S. LeBoutillier, Grace Surber, Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, and Helen Pedersen, with Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., substituting for the last named in doubles, retained possession of the Sears Cup for another year, as the result of the final round of the annual intercity women's lawn tennis team match which ended yesterday.

In the final round Eastern defeated the New England team, headed by Mrs. Marshall Fabyan, 6 to 3, after the round had been interrupted on Saturday by rain at Richmond County Country Club, and completed at Island Tennis Club, Long Island City.

As in the case of their victory over Middle States on Friday, by the same score, it was the rank and file of the winning team that accounted for the victory. Mrs. McBride was conquered by Mrs. Fabyan, just as she had been by Mrs. John W. Van Ryn on Friday, and the first doubles pair of New England, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Katharine Winthrop, were also winners over Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Brunie. But all the other singles players except Miss Surber, who was defeated by Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, and the other doubles teams of New York, came through successfully, to clinch victory.

Before the rain on Saturday, Middle States team scored a clean sweep over Middle Atlantic team, 9 to 0, losing only one set, and took third place.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	28	18	.609
Chicago	24	18	.571
Cleveland	24	19	.558
Detroit	24	20	.545
Boston	23	22	.511
Washington	21	24	.467
Philadelphia	17	25	.405
St. Louis	13	28	.317

Results June 8

New York 12, Boston 6.
Boston 4, New York 2.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3.
Chicago 3, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2.

Results June 9

Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
St Louis 2, Cleveland 1.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4. (10 innings)
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	11	.725
St. Louis	27	18	.600
Pittsburgh	28	20	.583
Brooklyn	23	20	.535
Chicago	21	20	.512
Cincinnati	17	25	.405
Philadelphia	14	26	.350
Boston	11	30	.268

Results June 8

St. Louis 5, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 5 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh 14, Cincinnati 8.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2.
Only games.

Results June 9

New York 5, Boston 4.
St. Louis 13, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4.
Only games.

Yale Crews Arrive

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 10 (AP)—The Yale crew squad of 40 arrived at its training quarters here late yesterday after a leisurely cruise about Long Island Sound from New Haven on the yacht Migrant. The annual regatta with Harvard is slated for the Thames River, June 21. Preparations for the Blue-Crimson classic, which is less than two weeks away, will begin today, when two drills are to take place daily. Except for Laton McCartney, who is recovering from a sprained ankle, the varsity squad was reported in fine condition by Head Coach Ed Leader. The Yale sweepswingers here consist of 35 oarsmen and five coxswains, and comprise the varsity, junior varsity and freshman eights.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 10, Mass. State 2.
Boston C. 6, Providence 3.
Boston C. 6, Providence 5.
Brown 5, Tufts 0.
Colgate 11, Manhattan 9.
Holy Cross 8, Harvard 3.
New Hampshire 5, Conn. State 5.
Ohio Wesleyan 6, Wooster 1.
Penn State 5, Syracuse 3.
St. Lawrence 8, Clarkson 1.
Vermont 7, St. Michael's 0.
Virginia 3, Alumni 2.
Yale 6, Princeton 0.

Green to Lead Harvard

By a Staff Writer

Milton G. Green '36 of Newton Center, transfer from Cornell University, has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity track and field team for next season. Green prepared at Exeter Academy, spent a year at Cornell but did not enter athletics there, and then came to Harvard. He is 21 years of age, weighs 185 and features in the hurdles.

Touring Scots Win Again

TORONTO, June 10 (AP)—Displaying a brand of football that had their opponents nonplussed most of the time, the touring Scottish Football Association team Saturday defeated an eastern Canada eleven, 6—0, before 8000 fans.

Old Guard Finds Embarrassment As Parks Wins

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 10 (AP)—The seniors and sophomores of America's professional golf brigade were still agog today over the totally unexpected victory of Samuel McLaughlin Parks Jr., in the 39th United States Open Championship over his home-town Oakmont Country Club course.

While such veteran campaigners as Walter Hagen of Detroit and Jimmy Thomson, the Long Beach, Calif., bomber, faltered badly with a victory or, at least, a tie in their grasp, the 25-year old Parks added a steady fine 76—4 over par—to his previous rounds of 77, 73 and 73 for a total of 299 in the 72-hole steeplechase over one of the longest and most treacherous layouts in the country.

Chances "Kicked Away"

The old guard's embarrassment was due more to the way Hagen and particularly Thomson, "kicked away" the championship to Parks. It was the local lad's first major triumph in an abbreviated career that started five years ago as a member of the Pittsburgh University's links team.

Thomson, tied with Parks at 223 at the three quarter way mark jitterly three-putted the seventieth and seventh first greens to toss away the margin which would have enabled him to tie Parks. He finished with a 78 for a total of 301 and the empty consolation of being runnerup.

Hagen started the final round with a total of 226—three shots off the pace. He needed a par 72 to win the title for the first time since 1919 or a 73 to tie the Pittsburgh professional.

The 42-year-old veteran, stampeded by a gallery of upward of 7500, had actually overtaken Parks through the 58th hole. He was 2 under par for the first four holes of the stretch drive and then he slipped back again on the passage to the 63d.

Wind and Storm Assail

A wind and rain storm assailed him as he made the last turn. The storm, plus Oakmont's slippery and undulating greens and furrowed traps, combined to send him 4 over par on the first four holes of the back 9 and he dropped out of contendership completely.

Hagen finished with a 76 for an aggregate of 302 and third place.

With the advantage and confidence of familiarity with the course, Parks' finishing total was creditable in view of the fact par was only equaled twice and broken three times in 438 rounds by one of the strongest and fastest fields ever gathered together for the championship.

Armitage Regains Sabre Championship

By a Staff Correspondent

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 10—Norman C. Armitage of The Fencers Club won back the United States outdoor sabre championship yesterday, after the lapse of a year, when the annual event for the medals presented by Pieter Mijer was transferred to the Montclair Athletic Club. His greatest rival, Dr. John R. Huffman of the New York Athletic Club, 1934 winner, had to be content with second place, while Miguel A. de Capriles of the University Fencers Club was third.

Twenty players competed for the honors, and were first divided into four strips with three survivors, and then into two, also with three advancing. The other members of the final round robin were Jose R. de Capriles, also University Fencers, James W. Hutchinson, New York Athletic Club, and Irving E. Cantor, The Fencers Club.

Armitage won all his bouts in the final round, defeating Huffman, 5—2. Huffman won four, losing only to Armitage, while the score of Miguel de Capriles was 3—2. The others won one bout each.

Pawson Defeats Kelley

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 10 (AP)—Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, winner of the 1933 Boston marathon, Saturday defeated Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., this year's victor in that famous endurance test, by 55 seconds in the Donahue Memorial 25-kilometer race. This pair of stars raced shoulder to shoulder until the last mile when Pawson forged into the lead. Kelley was limping when he crossed the finish line. Tarzan Brown of Westerly placed third, the experienced Bill McMahon of Worcester was fourth, and John Sturgis of Pawtucket, fifth. Pawson's winning time was 1h. 23m. 04s.

Wins All Five Events

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Fred Jacoby, 35-year-old scenic artist of North Bergen, and speed boat pilot almost converted the Shrine Regatta on the Potomac River here yesterday into a one-man show, winning all five of the events he entered. Driving a trim boat, appropriately named Flyaway, Jacoby flew away from his field in all the outboard competitions in classes A, B, C and F, and also won the inter-Shrine handicap championship. A cold wind blew out of overcast skies and churned up the Potomac, the water becoming so choppy that none of the race winners threatened record times.

Eleven Straight for Scots

NEWARK, N. J., June 10 (AP)—The touring Scottish Football Association's champion soccer team scored its eleventh straight victory since its invasion of the United States and Canada yesterday, defeating a picked eleven, 4-1. A crowd of 10,000 persons saw the Scots give a masterful exhibition of footwork at the Newark School Stadium. The Reliable Stores F. C. of New Bedford, Mass., defeated Greenock, west of Scotland, 4 to 2, in the eastern final of the national junior cup competition.

Track Meet Invitations

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10 (AP)—Eldon W. Stutzman of Syracuse and John J. Wolff, captain-elect of the Manhattan track team, have been added to the list of contestants in the pole vault and half-mile, respectively, in the second Princeton invitation track meet, according to a statement released here yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics at Princeton University.

Amusements

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Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 10, 1910

THE Chicago Nationals opened their crucial series with the New York Giants with a 6-to-5 triumph. The victory put the leaders a full game ahead of the Giants. It was the only National League game played. Detroit climbed to within half a game of second place in the American League pennant race by beating New York, 4 to 3, in 10 innings.

Harvard Athletes Get Spring Awards

Members of 14 spring sports teams at Harvard University have been awarded insignia by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports. The varsity baseball and varsity, junior varsity, freshman and combination crew men have not been included in this list as their seasons are not yet over.

Eleven athletes received the major H in minor colors, three as members of the junior varsity baseball team, three as members of the varsity lacrosse team and five of the varsity tennis team. Nineteen members of the varsity track team as well as the manager received major letters. The major-letter awards follow:

Varsity Track—Major H

Carlisle Abell '35, Richard Anthony Brayton '37, Robert Somers Brookings 2d '35, Norman Lee Cahners '36, Edwin Earl Calvin '35, David Coolidge Crawford '36, John Dorman '36, Emile Dubiel '37, Milton Gabriel Green '36*, Robert Carlton Hall '36, Richard Chester Johnson '36, Malcolm Millard '36, Harold Irving Miller '37, Robert Smith Playfair '36*, John Philip Scheu, captain*; Charles Fuller Woodard '35, John Dane Woodberry '35*, Robert Douglas Woodward '37, Warren Sturgis '35, manager.

Awards for Winter Track

Francis Schumann '35 and those with asterisk.

Major H in Minor Colors

Junior Varsity Baseball

Charles Edwin Carr, Occ. (captain); Robert Rodes McGoodwin Jr. '35, Huntington Thom '35.

Varsity Lacrosse

Frank Maling Bosworth '35, Jonathan Seiferth England '35, captain; Louis Renard Murphy '35.

Varsity Tennis

Willard Edwin Ingalls Jr. '35, Frank William Jones Jr. '35, captain; Sumner Rodman '35, Franklin Plummer Whitbeck '35, John Burke Wilkinson '35.

Yale Poloists to Play The West Point Team

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, June 10 — Yale University filled the vacant place in the semifinal round of the intercollegiate polo championship, and will encounter the cadet team of the United States Military Academy on Wednesday, as the result of the opening game of the series, played on Saturday as the championship returned to its old-time military surroundings, after an absence of several years.

When General Robert Lee Bullard started the championships, the games were played at Fort Hamilton, and they are now on the new field at Governors Island.

The Princeton team was the opponent of the New Haven four and, up to the final chukkers, was well ahead of the game, making two goals in the first period, and holding Yale scoreless for the first four. But Peter Dominick took a long pass from Jay Secor, the captain of the team, early in the fifth chukker, and broke the ice, and when a free hit by Peter Grace Jr., soon after the throw-in, was blocked, Dominick passed to Grace, and the latter tied the score.

Later, a fine shot by the veteran William H. Sullivan, for Princeton, hit the post, and in the final chukker, another free shot by Grace scored the winning goal.

The field was very wet and slippery, and this slowed down the attacks to a considerable extent, while the steady rain also made the players more careful in their riding.

The other semifinal, also on Wednesday, will bring Harvard University, the defending champion, against the cadets of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

College Polo Result

Yale 3, Princeton 2.

Executives Rule That Pitts Cannot Play With Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10 (AP)—Edwin C. Pitts, the Alabama lad who made Sing Sing famous on athletic fields, was ruled ineligible today to play baseball in the minor leagues because he is an ex-convict.

The decision was made by the executive committee of the National Association of Minor Leagues, and it means that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis will have to make a final decision on the legality of Pitts's contract with the Albany club of the International League.

The committee unanimously upheld the opinion of Judge W. C. Bramham, president of the association, who ruled recently that Pitts' appearance on the field with the Albany club would be detrimental to professional baseball.

Pitts joined the Albany club at Syracuse last week on his release from Sing Sing, where he served five years for robbery, but he has not played a game yet. While in prison he became an all-round athlete, gaining a wide following of fans in both football and baseball.

Shortly after the committee's announcement, the Albany club general manager, Johnny Evers, crisply asserted that the Albany club would appeal the case.

Southern Association

Results June 8

Knoxville 14, New Orleans 5.
New Orleans 11, Knoxville 3.
Atlanta 7, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 14, Little Rock 2.
Two games postponed.

Results June 9

Nashville 6, New Orleans 4.
Nashville 5, New Orleans 3.
Chattanooga 7, Birmingham 6.
Birmingham 7, Chattanooga 6.
Little Rock 4, Knoxville 1.
Memphis 4, Atlanta 1.

College Lacrosse Results

Baltimore C. C. 12, Brooklyn A. S. 6.
Crescents 13, West Point 5.
Union Alumni 10, Union 4.

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Ban on Ransom Advised As Curb on Kidnap Wave

(Continued from Page 1)

som. Yesterday's paper announced that the elderly Cuban had been released by the kidnapers—unharmed. No ransom was paid.

Ransom Illegal Elsewhere

The United States is about the only big country in which it is still legal to make ransom payments. Public opinion supports such payments. England forbids payment of ransom. In America, in addition to allowing toll to be paid to kidnapers, it is the policy of federal and local police actually to facilitate the payment, in a sense conniving with the gangsters.

This was the policy adopted in the Lindbergh case—the case that set off the whole long, terrible toll of kidnapings that have followed in its wake; it was the policy in the latest Weyerhaeuser case — where society aided in handing over $200,000 to the abductors of the 9-year-old boy. Every newspaper in the country announced that the $200,000 had been paid to the underworld, and every prospective kidnaper in the nation read about it.

A rapid arrest has occurred through the effective activity of the Department of Justice under J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Identification, but meanwhile a premium of $200,000 has been placed on the potential kidnaping of any rich man's child in the nation, and every parent in the country, no matter how poor, must feel his security threatened.

"Take Profit Out of Crime"

Proposals to prohibit ransom payments have been made in the United States in the past. "Take the profit out of kidnaping," Dr. Carleton Simon, criminologist of the New York Association of Police Chiefs, at the annual convention of the International Association of Police Chiefs in Chicago in 1933, said, "and it will stop."

"Ignore ransoms and kidnapers would have nothing for which to fight. They would abandon a business which paid no dividends.

"If such an attitude were adopted there would be a few martyrs at first—a few who would fall in the front line trenches—but society would benefit ultimately."

This was not the policy followed in the Lindbergh kidnaping. It is probable that the newspaper publicity given to that crime, and the $50,000 ransom paid to "John" in St. Raymond's Cemetery, the Bronx, on the dark night of April 2, 1932, has been directly responsible for every sensational kidnaping since then.

Governor Lehman of New York proposed an anti-ransom law in the midst of the Lindbergh excitement. It was highly unpopular in the New York Legislature. Instead they passed a law making kidnaping a capital offense.

The chief argument against the Spartan method of "taking the profit out of kidnaping" is sentimental. In addition, a secondary practical objection is made, that an anti-ransom law could not be enforced. Parents would violate it, and juries would not convict. It is further argued it would endanger the life of the victims.

Proponents of taking the profit from kidnaping believe the plan would halt the practice, almost at once, if rigidly enforced. They point out that payment of ransom by no means insures the life of the victim now, though invariably providing an incentive for further crimes. The Lindbergh child itself met its end before the ink on the first extortion note was dry. Again, Brooke Hart, son of a wealthy San Jose, Calif., merchant, kidnaped November, 1933, another celebrated case, was first killed before his two abductors, Thurmond and Holmes, demanded their $40,000 ransom.

The kidnap victim, it is argued, is very likely safer when it is known that no ransom can be paid; while certainly society itself is infinitely safer.

As to the argument that victims' relatives would not communicate with police, it is asserted that absences of individuals are almost impossible to conceal; and that experience in the Labatt and San Miguel cases show how effective is the remedy.

Some sponsors of the plan to strike at economic roots of kidnapers argue further that if news of private ransom payments never gets into newspapers, at least the contagious effect of such payments is stopped; and if ransom is secretly paid, the police will almost certainly be informed after the act, if not before, in an effort to recoup the amount, with a consequent manhunt similar to the one at present.

A Man in the News

President of United States Chamber of Commerce and His Family

Top Row, Left to Right—The Rev. C. Leslie Glenn, Ann Sibley, Mrs. Hiram Sibley Jr., Hiram Sibley Jr., and Elizabeth Sibley. Center Row—Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn (Formerly Georgiana Sibley), Harper Sibley (the Chamber's Chief Executive), Mrs. Hiram Sibley (Mother), Mrs. Harper Sibley, Hiram Sibley (Father). Seated—Harper Jr. and Daughter Jane. This Picture Taken Two Years Ago

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has got a man-bites-dog for its new president.

Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., lawyer, banker, farmer and business man, one of the foremost church laymen in the United States, is an outstanding illustration of the fact that a man can be a success in a complex business life by living strictly according to Christian principles of conduct—and this in a day when the man in the street is inclined to believe that the only way to get along in an upside-down world is to hit the other fellow where it will hurt, before he hits you.

Mr. Sibley is 50; he has six children, and they are variously married and have convoys of children. Mrs. Sibley was Georgianna Farr of Orange, N. J., and there is a daughter named Georgianna, and a grand-daughter named Georgianna. In 1928 Mrs. Sibley took the pulpit in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church at a morning service—not an unprecedented matter in an Anglican church, but a rare one—and pleaded for united Christian effort to restore a world threatening to become disordered. In every missionary center in the world the Harper Sibleys are known, for their visits, and their sympathetic understanding of the problems attending the extension of Christian teaching.

Mr. Sibley and President Roosevelt have a like background of education—Groton and Harvard—and they are old-time personal friends. Mr. Sibley is a New Dealer, in the way of intellectual support of the ideals and purposes of that now famous governmental mechanism, but at the same time he believes the Administration has gone much too fast in its efforts to procure major reforms; he believes reforms of such a sweeping nature come best through antecedent public demand.

But Mr. Sibley is a realist. He isn't going into office to fight the President. The action the chamber is taking in expressing its ideas on pending legislative proposals, he says, is not to be construed as evidence of antipathy to the President. It merely grows out of the chamber's considered viewpoint on questions of national policy. And if there is a man alive who can prove that that type of divergence in beliefs does not have to result in acrimony and destructive fighting, Mr. Sibley's friends—and his less partisan acquaintances, too—say he is the man who can do it.

Knows How to Play

The Sibleys live in East Avenue in Rochester. Among other interests Mr. Sibley owns and manages more than 50,000 acres of farming properties in New York State, Illinois, Canada and California. It isn't farming on paper or in theory.

Behind the plowmen and the dairymen and the other technicians is Mr. Sibley, who has taken time as he went along to find out ways in which one farmer at least can conduct agricultural operations successfully, through a period known as a depression. He raises prize stock and he puts the results of experimentation at the disposal of others who haven't his resources with which to work.

In Rochester he is a kind of business sage, and a good one, because he doesn't make the basic mistake of taking himself too seriously. He has a superbly developed sense of humor, knows how to play, sometimes gives an illusion of getting his prodigious volumes of work done with his left hand, and has friends in all corners of the globe.

He is a member of the national council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, works energetically for the Y. M. C. A. and the National Missionary Council, and doesn't encourage persons who try to praise him for good works. If you take a good look at his face you will see why.

Mother Gets Her M.A. at 80— Just to Keep Up With Sons

CLAREMONT, Calif., June 10 (AP)—A sprightly, five-foot figure in cap and gown, Mrs. Lillian G. Gist, 80-year-old great-grandmother, Saturday stepped forth from a group of youthful companions and was awarded the Master of Arts degree from the Claremont Colleges.

Just 60 years ago she was graduated from Illinois Woman's College (now MacMurray College), with the degree of Mistress of Liberal Arts. Colleges then gave no bachelor's degrees to women students.

There was a twinkle in her kindly blue eyes as she bowed to receive her diploma from President James A. Blaisdell. Present at the exercises were three of her eight children.

"I didn't want my boys to be ashamed of me," Mrs. Gist explained. "Three of my sons have master's degrees. I didn't want them to say, 'Oh, Mother's all right; she can bake fine biscuits, but—you see what I mean.'"

"But I can cook pretty well, too," she reflected.

In her one year of scholastic work at Claremont, she wrote and typed a 28,000-word thesis on "Lucretius as a poet of nature," based on her studies in six seminars, two in the history of philosophy, one each in Greek archaeology and Roman history, in Roman literature and in Latin, "without missing a class all year," she admitted proudly.

Eyes that beam, a delightful chuckle and a friendly, understanding smile greet her visitors in a tiny campus apartment. Spotless, the little room is much like that of many co-eds, except that in the place of pictures of "boy friends" there are those of her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

"These young people can read a thing over two or three times and remember it," she said in speaking of her co-ed classmates. "I have to work hard for what I learn."

Mrs. Gist explained she spent from five to eight hours daily in study.

"It's a satisfaction to complete a thing you have set out to do," she said, "and I simply mustn't let the boys get ahead of Mother. I have wanted for years to earn this degree."

Mrs. Gist was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1854. Her husband, the Rev. William W. Gist, whom she married at Willoughby, Ohio, in 1876, was a Congregational minister and professor of English at Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, where they made their home for 35 years.

In 1908 and 1909, with only two of her children left at home, Mrs. Gist studied classics and was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree by trustees of Cornell (Iowa) College.

Since the passing or her husband in 1932, she has traveled in California, Hawaii and Florida. Eight of her 11 children are living.

Relatives present at the commencement included the Rev. Nathan Gist, Leominster, Mass., her son; her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Seward, and her son Jack, of Chicago.

After commencement Mrs. Gist plans to visit with her daughter in Florida.

"I'd like to fly there, for I went there by plane last year," she said. "There is too much luggage this time, so I'll have to go by train."

What's Going On In the Arts

Doll and Richards

JUNE is the month of retrospective exhibitions. Having promoted individual artists throughout the winter, galleries make a sort of sample display of their general offerings. We have an opportunity from the miscellany of works shown to judge the gallery as we may judge the artists it sponsors. The displays throughout the season run on a uniform level. The conservative or liberal tendency is apparent.

Doll and Richards is having two displays, one water color and one oil. The oils are small and compact. They show off their painters in every instance to advantage. Most of them are landscapes, ably painted and poetically expressed. Some of the painters depict scenes in our own vicinity. John F. Enser selects a meadow in East Lexington; Aldro Hibbard shows how cold and beautiful the winter can be in Belmont. Frank Vining Smith favors maritime grandeur; H. Dudley Murphy dwells upon the rosy bloom of Bougainvillaea. Marian P. Sloane chooses the chastened atmosphere after a rain; Gladys Brannigan focuses interest upon cloud formations. In every instance the artist gives full concentration to the subject, devoting himself to its needs to the extent of his talent. Most of the painters in this group are modest, their pictures do not capture the eye for some trick effect.

The water colors vary more. They range from the immaculate representation of hills and houses by Stephan Dohanos to the free brush method of Charles Curtis Allen. There are interspersed some typical works of H. Anthony Dyer, some pastels by Laura Coombs Hills, foreign subjects by Ruel Crompton Tuttle, scenes by Vladimir Pavlosky, and an early pastel (1890) by Dodge Macknight.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints; annual exhibit by Museum School; contemporary English prints; stipple engraving. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Architecture in prints. Stencil designs from history. Through June 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibitions for June include, through the courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, drawings, paintings, and figures modeled in plasteline by children; also by members of the copper craft of the Children's Museum, hand-wrought objects in copper, silver, and iron.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Exhibition of 25 etchings by members of the Associated American Artists. Through June.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of color prints.

Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibition by members.

Fine Arts Guild, Inc.—Exhibition of original drawings from the Harvard Lampoon. Through June 22.

Vose Galleries—Marine paintings by the late James G. Tyler. Ship models rigged by Bernard Hart. Through June 15.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—New exhibition of miscellaneous American etchings. Through June 15.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Helen Dickson and Isolde Therese Gilbert. Also water colors and oils by "A New England Group."

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of thread and needleworkers by the guild. Through June 19.

Old Corner Lending Library—Lithographs and drawings by Dudley Morris.

Doll & Richards—General exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Copley Society—Paintings by Alice MacGregor Edson. Through June 14.

Holman's Print Shop—Oriental prints and paintings.

Number Ten Gallery—New Hampshire Art Club.

Boston Art Club—Exhibit of the projects for the murals in the Lynn, Mass., Post Office. Through June 15.

Gare Studios—Pencil sketches by Carl H. Nordstrom.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of printing for commerce and the Fifty Best Books of 1934, through the courtesy of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. Through June 30.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

Macon Installs Police Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—A new radiocasting system for the police department has been installed here. Seven cars have been equipped for the radio work. Three radio patrol cars and two cruisers will be used during the day.

Couple Captured In Utah Confess To Kidnaping Boy

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today his agents had ascertained that George Weyerhaeuser Jr., nine-year-old kidnaped, Tacoma, Wash., youth, had been hidden at 1509 West Eleventh Street in Spokane, Wash.

"We have just definitely located the hideout where the Weyerhaeuser boy was held," Mr. Hoover told newsmen after a telephone communication with his agents at Spokane.

The hideout contained a cupboard in which, Mr. Hoover said, "the little boy was kept."

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 10 (AP)—The surprise capture here of two alleged confessed kidnapers of little George Weyerhaeuser was announced last night by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Department of Justice, and "G" men were hot on the trail of an ex-convict named as the third participant in the $200,000 abduction.

Harmon M. Waley, 24, and his wife, Margaret, are in jail here. An intense manhunt centered around Butte, Mont., for the ex-convict, William Mahan, 32, who escaped police yesterday.

Mr. Hoover at Washington indicated belief that the trio alone carried out the $200,000 ranson abduction of the 9-year old heir to a lumber empire.

"Fine! Great! That's good news," were the jubilant words of the boy's father, J. P. Weyerhaeuser Jr., at Tacoma, Wash., where George was seized May 24 while on his way home from school.

Speedy arrest of Mahan was expected confidently by officers after he was reported seen yesterday fleeing from a gray-green sedan at Butte in which approximately $15,000 of the ransom notes were found.

An alert Butte policeman, James Mooney, spotted the car with a man he identified as Mahan guarding it, but the fugitive outran him.

Police, sheriff's officers and the famed "G" men who began concentrating here two days ago after the ransom notes turned up quickly spread out in a wide hunt.

Members of Mrs. Waley's family disclosed that Waley was the son of a foreman in one of the Weyerhaeuser lumber mills in the Pacific Northwest.

Mrs. Waley, who was taken into custody when she allegedly attempted to pass a five-dollar bill which was identified as part of the ransom money, is the daughter of George Thulin, member of an old Salt Lake City family.

Relatives said she "had never been in trouble before," and that she married Waley about a year ago against the wishes of her family. They left for Tacoma shortly after the wedding.

Two Salt Lake City policemen were credited with the first break in the kidnaper hunt. They were W. M. Rogers, a detective, and Patrolman L. B. Gifford.

Following the discovery here Friday night of 20 ransom bills of various denominations in the receipts of the Walker Bank & Trust Company, detectives were placed in various chain stores of the city.

At 11 o'clock Saturday morning a blond woman who "had on a house dress such as any housewife might wear," offered a $5 bill in payment for a small purchase. The clerk called the cash girl, who took the currency to the cashier, where it was hurriedly checked and found to agree with a ransom number.

Mrs. Waley was arrested by the officers and taken to the federal building, where after a grilling, she was reported to have confessed, telling officers where they might find Waley.

Waley was picked up at a house where the couple had been living.

He also was reported by the Department of Justice to have confessed, implicating Mahan.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Timothy's Apple-Tree House

By Alta Halverson Seymour

Part One

OH, GRANDMA! Do you know what Johnny and I are going to do?" Timothy burst into the kitchen, his face beaming.

Grandma's brown eyes twinkled. "Now, Timmy," she chuckled. "How could I or anyone else guess what Johnny Caldwell and you are going to do next? You'd better just tell me."

Timothy fairly pranced in his excitement. "You know the apple-tree house, Grandma! Nobody ever uses that any more, do they? Johnny and I want to fix it up and have it for our place."

"The apple-tree house?" asked Grandma somewhat uncertainly.

"Yes, you know it—that little gray house by the old creamery, you know, with the big apple tree in front of it. It's been empty ever since I've been here with you, and long before that, Johnny says." He looked eagerly at Grandma. "And it's so handy—just halfway down the hill, and halfway between our place and Johnny's. We could do it, couldn't we? No one uses it."

The "apple-tree house" as Timothy called it, was not a real house at all. It was nothing more, indeed, than a sturdily built but long disused ice house, unpainted and weathered to a silvery gray. Its shingles were loose and many of them were missing, and its door sagged on creaky hinges. But a friendly old apple tree grew beside it and flung its pink and white blossoms across the broken windows and over the battered shingles in the spring.

Grandma Makes a Decision

"It's a swell house, Grandma—Johnny and I could fix it up just fine," urged Timothy, as Grandma was silent, rocking thoughtfully back and forth in the chair which Timothy had helped Mr. Martin, the cabinetmaker, make for her the winter before. He looked at her anxiously, for her face was unusually sober, and indeed almost troubled, as though his words had brought to her mind something not very pleasant.

"Wouldn't it be all right, don't you suppose?" he asked again.

"Why, I don't see why you shouldn't," said Grandma at last, and she seemed to be talking to herself as much as to Timothy, weighing the matter as she spoke. "'Tisn't any use to anyone now, since the Gregorys gave up the creamery and moved away. And you and Johnny surely wouldn't do it any harm, fixing it up."

"Oh, no, Grandma," Timothy shook his head with great emphasis. "Why, we're going to improve it. Johnny knows where he can get some windowpanes, and I know Mr. Martin will show us how to put them in and fix the door, and—oh, we're going to just fix it up great. Can I have a pail and scrub brush, Grandma?"

Grandma rose briskly, as if she had made a decision and she was not one to go into anything half-heartedly. She got a pail and brush and soap and cloths. "And use plenty of elbow-grease, Timmy," she advised, with a chuckle.

"Yes, we will. And when we get it all fixed up, Grandma, we want you to come and see it," said Timothy eagerly. "Maybe we can have a party."

"A housewarming," said Grandma, entering heartily into this plan. "I'll bring cookies, Timmy."

"Oh!" Timothy gave an extra skip of excitement. "Oh, grandma. With pink sugar on 'em, like those you made for Christmas?"

"Yes, I will. And I'll bring biscuits, and a pot of my best strawberry jam. And you can choose whomever you want to invite." Timothy gasped with delight at this reckless offer.

"How many?" he asked.

"Well—the apple-tree house isn't very big," said Grandma, considering.

"One room's pretty big. It would hold eight, easy."

"All right—let's say eight, then," nodded Grandma. "Run along then."

A Difficult Neighbor

As Timothy trudged down the hill with his supplies, he was thinking of the time last spring when he had come to live with Grandma. Everyone had thought he would have to be sent to the Children's Home, and then Grandma Hollister, who was not his real grandma at all, had come forward and said that she had been just longing to have a boy around the place again, and Timothy was just the boy for her.

Timothy didn't know that some of the town folk, especially the neighbor next door, had felt that Grandma had taken on too much of a burden. He only knew that the neighbor had not been very friendly to him at first, but that she had seemed to like him better as time went on. Anyway, he and Grandma had such good times together that he didn't trouble his head very much over what Mrs. Prine or anyone else thought.

And he and Grandma had gotten on pretty well, though they had had to manage very carefully. Grandma had her small pension check, and Timothy earned a little money by running errands and doing bits of jobs for Mr. Martin, whenever he was needed, after school. And this spring they were planning a good, big garden.

Sometimes Timothy heard Mrs. Prine say to Grandma, "My, that big garden's going to be an awful lot of work. Too much for you, I'm afraid." As if he and Grandma weren't having fun doing it. And often in the winter, he had heard her say, "Coal's expensive these days," or "If you lived alone, you could just shut off the main part and live in the kitchen wing. Be lots easier—cheaper, too." But Grandma had a way of going very quietly about her own affairs that somehow silenced the most well-meaning of neighbors.

When Timothy reached the apple-tree house, he found that Johnny was already there, with a broom and mop. The two boys fell to work with such energy that the dust flew in clouds out of the broken windows and the open door. As they worked they talked about the party. Johnny was quite as enthusiastic as Timothy over the whole affair, for he had tasted Grandma's pink-sugar cookies and strawberry jam before. "Whom you going to ask, Tim?" he inquired.

Timothy Plans a Party

"Well, how'd it be if we asked Ray Newton and his little brother Dicky—and you and I, of course—that's four. And Mr. Martin and Mrs. Martin and Grandma—that's seven—" There Timothy stopped. He had a feeling that Mrs. Prine, the next-door neighbor, ought to make the eighth, but somehow Mrs. Prine did not seem to be at all a partylike person.

"And somebody nice for the eighth," he finished, "and I don't know just who yet." He changed the subject hastily. "Let's see what's in this old wing, John."

Then the boys gave a whoop of delight. "A stove!"

"It's awfully rusty," said Timothy, "but it's a kind of cookstove. We can blacken it up just as Grandma does hers, and cook on it."

"I've heard mother say the butterman used to sleep here sometimes in bad weather. Say, Tim, don't you wish we could get some more furniture, now that we have a stove? Maybe we could get some old boxes."

"Oh, we'll get furniture some way," said Timothy with emphasis. "What's the good of a house without furniture? But just old boxes wouldn't be nice enough for this good house of ours. It ought to have real furniture."

"Yuh, that's right. We'll have to think up some way."

All the next week, the two boys spent every possible minute in the little house under the apple tree. Its main room and what they called the "wing room" were swept and scrubbed. To their delight, they found that the house also had a little loft, and later they meant to clean that and make a ladder which would take them to the upper regions. Maybe they could sleep there sometimes, when summer came.

Mrs. Prine Has Her Say

As Timothy went up the hill one afternoon toward supper time, he was turning over possible ways and means to get furniture. "If we could just get some lumber, we could make benches, and maybe we could earn some extra—"

He broke right off in the midst of these cheerful plans, for he heard voices in Grandma's kitchen, and one of them was high-pitched and excited. It was Mrs. Prine's, and though he and Mrs. Prine were much better friends than they had been a year ago, his heart sank. He wanted to tell Grandma everything he and Johnny had been doing, and about his hopes for getting furniture, and now Mrs. Prine was there, worrying her about something, from the sound of it. What could she be talking so fast about? He listened anxiously, for her voice sounded very determined. And as he drew nearer he heard her say, "Funny no one else has spoken of it. I don't suppose anyone's seen them—that old house is so far back from the road, and the apple tree hides it. But I saw them, all right. Why, Mrs. Hollister, I don't know what you're thinking of. Those boys haven't a speck of business on the Gregory property. I don't see how you can let Timothy—"

Grandma wasn't one who answered back very much, and now Timothy was surprised to hear her say firmly, though her voice sounded troubled, too, "You'll have to let me be the judge of that, Mrs. Prine." And she added slowly, "Maybe they have more right there than you think."

"Why, what do you mean, Mrs. Hollister?" demanded Mrs. Prine. "What right can they have there in the Gregory ice house? It's trespassing, that's what it is, in plain English!"

"Sh!" said Grandma, in a low tone, "Here comes Timmy now. Let's say no more about it."

"Just as you say." Mrs. Prine's words were clipped off short. "But I'll have more to say later."

But Timothy had heard quite enough to make him feel very anxious. For the boys had grown more and more fond of the apple-tree house as they had worked and planned to make it clean and cozy. And now, at Mrs. Prine's words, all the jolly plans seemed to Timothy to turn to forlorn little hopes that could never come true.

(To be concluded next Monday)

J. L. Kearns

Upper—Chief Whirling Thunder Telling Stories to Children in a Chicago Park. Lower—Chief Whirling Thunder Teaching Indian Crafts to Children

An Indian Chief Among Children

CHIEF WHIRLING THUNDER, an Indian from the Winnebago tribe, has become a very good friend of Chicago boys and girls. He tells them Indian stories which his grandfather, a fine old Indian, told him when he was a little boy. He shows them how to make bows and arrows, feathered headdresses, beaded bags and moccasins.

Whenever he has a special afternoon for them, children in four of the Chicago Park field houses gather around Chief Whirling Thunder. They like best to sit on the floor around him, watch his beautiful feathered headdress, and listen to his stories of Indian boys and girls.

When the Chief gets ready to tell a story he swings his feathered headgear up into the air, and then pulls it down over his head with the beaded band directly above his eyes, the long feathers spreading out gracefully, and the little ermine tails hanging down on either side of his face. Those long white feathers with brown tips came from eagles.

One day Whirling Thunder told the children how, in the old days, only those who had done very brave deeds could wear eagle feathers. When an Indian had made a great sacrifice or done a very, very unselfish deed, or had been extremely brave, then he could wear one eagle feather. If later he did another very good deed, then he could wear two eagle feathers. By the time he had really earned 10 eagle feathers, then he could put as many as he wished into his headdress. Sometimes it took many years to get 10 eagle feathers.

Feathered Headdresses

And now the boys and girls have an idea. They are going to make some headdresses for themselves out of turkey feathers or perhaps long chicken feathers. Chief Whirling Thunder is going to teach them just how to fasten the feathers into the head band so that they will turn in just the right direction and fall down nicely at the sides.

But what is still better, the Chief says he has a few little eagle feathers, which he is keeping very carefully. He is going to keep them until some boy does something which is very, very hard, and very unselfish. Then that boy will get a little eagle feather to wear for special distinction.

One day Chief Whirling Thunder told the boys and girls, all sitting around him on the floor, how little Indian boys are trained. It is not the Indian boy's father or mother, but his mother's brother who teaches him to "run like the deer," find his way when traveling through the forests, plunge into cold, cold water every morning, be especially kind to older people, and to do right thinking in order to do right living.

The boy's uncle becomes very responsible for training the boy to be strong, stand erect, and not to be afraid. If the little Indian boy should not listen to his mother's commands, the uncle pinches his ears and reminds the boy that ears are to hear with, and when one hears, he must be obedient.

Whirling Thunder even told the children one day about an Indian boy, named "White Bear," and his uncle, "Soaring Eagle," who had trained him. The two went on a long, long journey across the country and finally found themselves on an island in the middle of a river. At night they heard a call like an owl hooting in the tree. But it was not an owl but a bad enemy trying to harm the uncle and the boy.

A Brave Venture

The boy had been so well trained that he made the trip all the way back home alone, swimming the cold river, and finding his way through the forest. Before morning arrived, the boy was back again with his uncle bringing others with him to protect his uncle from harm.

Learning to make Indian things like bows and arrows, tom-toms, beaded moccasins, and practicing the Indian dances keep the boys and girls busy this summer. When Whirling Thunder steps around to show them the Indian dance, they all watch very closely. Then the boys and girls are divided into tribes—to carry out the dance. Some of them are Sioux or Winnebagos. Others are Blackfeet or Pueblos.

Some of the older boys are making very large bows and arrows. The bows, like those Chief Whirling Thunder made when he was a little boy, are cut from hickory wood which is bent at the ends into a bow and held with a tight, firm string. The arrows have little feathers at the end which must be trimmed with scissors to just the right shape to keep the arrow in the air and going straight.

Girls especially are interested in beaded things and in reading Indian stories which the Chief gives them. The children like Whirling Thunder so much that they wish he would stay with them a long time. The director of arts and crafts in the Chicago Park District, Miss Alice Beyer, is arranging to have him spend his time in parks in various parts of the city so that many different Chicago children can have a chance to meet him.

J. C. Allen

Friendly Flags

When Flag Day comes we like to think
Of all the friendly flags that fly;
Our hearts salute each one of them—
World flags, brave flags, kept clean and high.

America loves Old Glory best,
Her stars and stripes—red, white and blue,
How fine it is for us to know
That someone loves the others, too.

Your flag, our flag; unfurl them all
Above our hearts—no East, no West,
Nor seas between—but just one pole
On which they all may safely rest.

Since friendly hearts make friendly flags,
And love the treasure our flag holds,
All little children everywhere
Are safe beneath its starry folds.

—Emilie Blackmore Stapp.

Pond Life

By Louise C. Hastings

ANY day now, when you are walking or driving beside a pond, you will see interesting sights on and in the water. Ducks and swans are always performing in one way or another. On an overhanging branch you may see a kingfisher watching the water for a tempting mouthful of fish. If you wait, you may be fortunate enough to see him dive down and catch his breakfast. He is a good fisherman.

Sometime this summer you may visit a pond where loons are both heard and seen. If you once hear their weird "laughter" you will never forget it. And, too, close to some weedy bank, you might spy some of the long-legged birds that nest in such places. The birds found on and near ponds are all worth studying. Their habits are different from birds that nest in our yards and gardens.

When the word "pond" is mentioned, what pond do you think of? Is it the one nearest your home, or the largest one you have ever seen, or is it one in some other state that you remember? Is it because of its beauty that you hold it in your thoughts, or because you have had good fun on it, or on its shores?

What Do You See in a Pond?

Try playing a "thinking game." It is lots of fun. The leader says, "I am thinking of something associated with a pond." Those who are playing, one by one, mention something that they think of, telling something about it, until the identical thing the leader has chosen is mentioned. For example: One says, "Mosquitoes breed in ponds of stagnant water." "No, it is not mosquitoes." "The young of damsel flies live in ponds." "No, it is not damsel flies," and so on. Play this game for your "table talk" when the members of your family are present to join in the fun.

Ponds are of all sizes. Some are clear, clean water and some are stagnant pools. Each kind has its own special creatures that live in and around it, and special vegetation that belongs to it. A pond is not the same thing to everybody. Our caring for it often depends on our experiences and thoughts related to it. Sometimes a water garden in our own back yard is the pond we like the best, with its floating plants that grow without touching the soil, as well as plants whose roots are anchored. It all depends where we live and what ways we enjoy things, does it not?

Have you ever picked pond lilies from a rowboat? The Indians were well acquainted with all the growths of ponds. They collected water lilies, and many other water plants for food, paddling around in their canoes from plant to plant.

Pickerel weed is one of the common water-loving plants. It hugs the banks and often gets its feet wet, so close it grows. Do you know its clear blue blossoms? They bloom from June to October. And do you know the three-petaled, beautiful white flowers of arrowhead?

A World of Its Own

Some day this month sit down by a pond and watch the insects that push along through the water, and insects that live on the surface of the water. Look far down into the water mirror, and see the many forms of animal life there. It is a little world all by itself, where every creature is busy about his own business. You will probably see many pond people that you will not know.

Keep very still when you are studying pond life—just as you do when you go to the woods and country to study birds. Even tiny creatures like water striders, and wrigglers, and back swimmers will perform best when everything is quiet.

There are several interesting "sights" that you might look for. Water scorpions live in the debris at the bottom of ponds. But they must have air, so they rise to the surface and hang about an inch below, extending a long hairlike tube that pushes up for air. Whirligig beetles chase each other round and round. Water striders skim over the surface.

If you live near woodsy ponds, you will discover treasures that many people never see. They will not all be polliwogs and tadpoles! Pond hunting grounds are full of surprises. If you take some of the pond home with you, you will have several new pets to care for. With a deep net and old vegetable cans you can get quite a collection for your large fish bowl.

Have you noticed dragonflies flying over the pond close to the water? These are the females, and they are depositing their eggs in the water. You know the young of dragonflies live at the bottom of ponds. They do not look anything like their beautiful gauzy-winged parents that fly so quickly on their constant hunt for mosquitoes.

There is four-legged pond life, too. You may spy some of those interesting creatures sometime.

Answer to Hidden Birds Puzzle

1. Pelican. 2. Thrush. 3. Stork. 4. Raven. 5. Wren. 6. Swan. 7. Kite. 8. Heron.

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to camps advertised on this page, please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor, for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

Ten O'Clock

AS WE passed through the rooms of that Whistler exhibition, we saw that, under an occasional etching, there was a typed quotation from the artist's letters or writings. So, standing before one of the "Nocturnes," we read with a stirring of delight some words from *Ten O'Clock*. Glorious words, singing words, colorful words they were, only to be used by a man who knew the value of tone.

"What is *Ten O'Clock*? Do you think we could get it?" we asked each other. Bookshop after bookshop in Boston, then in New York, was searched for it. Advertisements were put in the literary magazines. But no copy of the book was procurable. Then one of us went to London and soon there came this message:

"One of the first things I did was to search the second-hand bookshops for *Ten O'Clock*. It was no use going to the first-hand. It is obviously quite out of date, out of fashion. But that has only made me love it the more. However, in a bookshop off the Strand, a youth in charge said he would try to locate a copy for me. He agreed to let me know and I agreed to wait. In a week or so a card came in the post to say that a second-hand copy in good condition had been found—and that the price was fifteen shillings. I answered cautiously that, if they would kindly hold the book, I would come and inspect it. A quick reply followed, thanking me for my esteemed order. O-ho, I thought, not so fast! But I knew deep within me that, if there was print on the pages, I would purchase it.

* * *

"I WENT UP TO TOWN, met a friend and took her along for moral support. When we entered the bookshop, the young man disappeared rather ostentatiously and returned with *Ten O'Clock*. I had expected a fine book with some Whistler reproductions. What do you think it was? A thirty-page pamphlet! The temptation to say: 'Oh, no, I can't possibly take it,' loomed like a high brick wall. I soon hurdled that, however, and calmly purchased the book. The printing is beautiful, the paper is of an unusual quality, and the finest of string holds the pages together. The young man told me they had advertised and found that copy in Oxford. What its history is no one knows. I would give much to be able to follow its wanderings from the day when it was first bought. I am sending it on to you. You will love it and what it says."

I waited and watched the posts, and one day the little book arrived. I undid its wrappings and saved it for a quiet Sunday afternoon. Sitting alone by the fire—half fading day, half burning log—I turned the paper-covered, sandy-colored pamphlet in my hands. The first page bore the demure title, *Mr. Whistler's Ten O'Clock*, that had so mystified his friends and yet was so simple—the hour of the evening when he chose to give his profession of faith. Beneath it was the butterfly sportive, then *London—1888*. The inner pages had gone a bit yellow. The pamphlet was, after all, only the faded relic of another age; yet, as soon as I opened it, I felt that I had come upon something sharp and clear and abiding, something that would endure when the printed pages had dissolved.

* * *

FOR, TO READ *Ten O'Clock* is to talk with Whistler. He who has done this must ever look on art with different eyes—more reverently, yes, and more happily. "The artist, in fulness of heart and head, is glad, and laughs aloud, and is happy in his strength," asserts Whistler; "for Art and Joy go together, with brea openness, and high head, and ready hand."

Here is the *raison d'être* of the artist—the man who works not for worldly fame or commercial success, but because an impulse within him craves perfection. Here, too, is the tale of men who develop their work according to the spirit within, so that a thing is beautiful for itself alone, not for any usefulness it may have or any human fact it may be designed to express.

Whistler's words must be read slowly. They have the delicate balance of fine line work, the exquisite harmony of color. Always the exact one is found to express the thought. Whistler would have it so. They have a quality of music, too,—the deliberate beat of the largo, the long pause of silent absorption.

In swift strokes, dipped in "the bright, sharp gaiety of beauty," Whistler told the story of Art's appearing. From the time when the first dreamer, instead of going on to battle or to the chase, sat apart "and traced strange devices with a burnt stick upon a gourd," until " . . . the sunny morning, when, with her glorious Greek relenting, she yielded up the secret of repeated line, as, with his hand in hers, together they marked in marble, the measured rhyme of lovely limb and draperies flowing in unison, to the day, when she dipped the Spaniard's brush in light and air . . . ages had gone by.

* * *

"WE HAVE BUT TO WAIT—until, with the mark of the gods upon him—there come among us again the chosen—who shall continue what has gone before. Satisfied that, even were he never to appear, the story of the beautiful is already complete—hewn in the marbles of the Parthenon—and broidered, with the birds, upon the fan of Hokusai—at the foot of Fujiyama."

Whistler finished reading his pamphlet on that evening in London in 1888. Puzzled, some who listened merely laughed; challenged, others returned to their tools with keener intent. *Ten O'Clock* had shattered with a pen prick the complacency, the affectation of the time.

Precious within my hands lay the small pamphlet—a plea, as well as an impetus, to bind the days together with bright threads of beauty.

E. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photo © Levy et Neurdein Reunis, Paris

"COSETTE": *A Statuette by Pompon, in the Maison de Victor Hugo, Paris*

VICTOR HUGO tells us in *Les Misérables* that Cosette was only two years old when she was left with the Thénardiers, keepers of a low-class tavern. Although her board was sent regularly by her mother, who was working in a far-away town, she soon became the little maid-of-all-work for "The Sergeant of Waterloo," as the Thénardier tavern was called.

One of her manifold duties was to keep the inn supplied with water, an arduous task for a small child, as the bucket was heavy and the spring at some distance from the house. Pompon's plaster statuette shows her with her large bucket, fetching water, one may imagine, from the spring in the dark wood. We like to believe that we see her at the moment when Jean Valjean finds her struggling with her heavy pail of icy water and her fears of the mysterious woodland; and arriving not only to relieve her of her bucket, but also of her fears and to bring her the freedom to enjoy her childhood.

In competition with other artists, Pompon made this statuette in 1888 and for it was awarded a prize. He called it his "literary sculpture." Only the rough sketch for it remains in his museum, the statue itself, in plaster, is in the Victor Hugo Museum.

From 1890 onward Pompon devoted his talent to animal sculpture, the originals for which he found in the Zoological Gardens in Paris, where he went every day to study. "I cannot study an animal that does not move," he said; "it is movement alone which determines the form and makes it eloquent. To seize this movement, I follow the animal with a little work table of my own invention, held in place by a cord around my neck, and I work while I am walking. One must observe an animal from a distance; near to one sees too much useless detail."

Pompon's studio has been reconstructed in the Museum of the Zoological Gardens, which are dedicated to him. As of old, one may knock at his door (the door on which is the head of a polar bear, which made a name for him when he was sixty-seven years old). Within, his friends declare, only the absence of forty years' accumulated dust is missing to make the place the same as in the artist's lifetime.

Pompon is regarded by many as one of the greatest of animal sculptors, some even declaring that he excels Barye.

"Honour of the nations"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE nations of the world are striving to realize an ideal. They are one and all hoping to find a solution to their problems, a refuge from their fears, and a sure protection from their enemies. They are looking for a form of government which will be equal to the task of settling state and international difficulties; for laws that will guide, guard, and properly control men and their affairs. Many are looking to a future when war will be no more; and today peace between nations, settlement by arbitration, and universal brotherhood are widely discussed subjects.

There never lived another with so perfect a concept of government as Christ Jesus. In his teachings and sayings is found the secret of his keen perception, dominion, power, and spiritual understanding. He said, "I have not spoken of myself; but the Father which sent me, he gave me a commandment, what I should say, and what I should speak" (John 12:49). He knew the will of God, and in his healing ministry saw it operate on earth as in heaven.

Christian Scientists are reading in the life and works of the Master the secret of true government. They recognize the urgent necessity of rising daily and hourly in the scale of spiritual elevation, of coming into conscious union with God, the one Mind. Citizens of the world are one and all responsible for fulfilling their part in the building up of the nations and the establishing of the kingdom of God on earth. Of that perfect state of harmony called by the Revelator "the holy city," it is said, "They shall bring the glory and honour of the nations into it" (Revelation 21:26). Take one who is struggling with his problems—does he realize his responsibility in helping to bring "the glory and honour of the nations" into spiritual harmony? One who seeks God in his battle with the material senses, and who triumphs in the hour of temptation, surely in the measure of his own loyalty and fidelity brings into spiritual harmony "the glory and honour of the nations." He who overcomes poverty through conscious union with God, eternal substance, brings the treasures of his rich mental storehouse to the home, the community, and the nations. Is someone working against odds, handicapped by circumstances, family burdens and restrictions, or the humdrum routine of domestic duties? Through his declaration and realization that no material power can array itself against the supremacy of true being, against God's purpose and plan for man, the doors of limitation will be unbarred, and this changed mental concept will transform his environment.

Individuals are governed by the thoughts they entertain, and nations are composed of individuals. Thought inspired with Godlike qualities builds heaven-protected, God-directed nations. Speaking of God as Life, Truth, and Love, Mary Baker Eddy writes (The People's Idea of God, pp. 2, 3), "This more perfect idea, held constantly before the people's mind, must have a benign and elevating influence upon the character of nations as well as individuals, and will lift man ultimately to the understanding that our ideals form our characters, that as a man 'thinketh in his heart, so is he.'"

It may not always seem easy to stand aside and let God's will be done. The human mind thinks it knows the better, quicker way. Human ways and means appear ready to hand, while the divine will and its working out may seem remote and visionary. He who acts on impulse prompted by material sense, who substitutes human will for the divine, finds the way to freedom blocked by unforeseen events and happenings. He learns that there are no short cuts to happiness and peace, and by his failure to attain his desires he may be moved to seek the better way.

"The glory and honour of the nations," developed through individual beginnings, through sacrifice and overcoming, through devotion of thought to purpose—these must be brought into that state of harmony which is wholly pure and lovely. Christian Scientists who are faithfully practicing their religion follow Christ Jesus in his persistent recognition of Deity, and of the wisdom that is from above. They pray for the reception of spiritual ideas, and realize that above the din of fallible human argument and reasoning the "still small voice" can be heard, revealing God's irresistible purpose and will for His children. They are striving to establish the government of God in their individual lives, to perceive man's everlasting union with the one Mind; not to speak as of themselves, but to listen for the command from the Father as to what they should say. In thus subjecting thought to the one Mind, God, they are daily throwing off mental limitation and gathering spiritual inspiration from the Father. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 106), "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

The Flowers

THERE are masses of ragwort
Raising their bright heads
From the unceasing sea of grasses:

There are thistles, tall, slender,
Their shining heads like lighthouses
On their long stems:

And scabious, slim, branching scabious,
Nodding its lovely heads in sapphire sleep:
While underneath

The ceaseless ebb and flow of golden grass
Are self-heal and rest-harrow,
Lying close to the ground—

The hillside is as thick with flowers
As the sea is with fishes;
And in the midst

Of all this sea of splendor
Is a clump of ladies' bedstraw,
Like a small, gold city.

FRANK EYRE

England in Lilac Time

THEY are gay, in early summer, those lanes and fields and copses of the English countryside! There is a youthful exuberance in the vigorous breaking into leaf. The trees, so sedate and quiet in their winter garb, fling their branches into a sudden abandonment of frivolity. The woods, the meadows, the gardens are bright with blossoms. The birds are in full chorus. The grass, fresh from the spring rain, is springing up strongly in the sunshine.

The lanes are green tunnels beneath the overhanging trees. A white ribbon of roadway winds over the hill and far away, with an enchantment as strong as the piping of the famous man of Hamelin! The cottage gardens turn the motor roads into an unending procession of loveliness. Over the low walls, which are the only division between the highway and the demure garden patches, a wave of white arabis and lavender aubretia pours like an enchanted and delicately colored sea. Behind them tulips nod in the sun and tread daintily through a sea of forget-me-nots. Gillyflowers fling a sudden breath of perfume toward the road.

Everywhere the lilac is in bloom. The bushes droop heavily laden branches over gateways; they peer above high walls; shelter secluded gardens; drowse in the sun beside old gray lodge gates; line, like a regiment, the drive to a hidden house. In purple and lavender and white, they turn the motorist's highroad into an entrancing pageant of summer. Even their green leaves are a perfect foil for the rosy blooming of may trees and the drooping golden tresses of laburnums.

In the country, and in the little dusty streets of the suburbs, and in the towns, the lilac unfolds its sweetly scented flowers. In the narrow confines of the towns, it seems even lovelier than in the lanes. It is as though, for a brief space of time, the countryside has returned to claim its own. Under the bricks and mortar of town planning, the earth has still felt the stirring of the year.

The children, with arms full of the fragrant lilac blossoms, wend their way to school. For a little while their city classrooms will be decked with the lavender and white of that last remaining shrub which, in spite of smoke and soot, still manages to bloom in abundance. And, for a while, there will be summer. The lilac seems to carry with it the first rapture of early May, when the year is breathless with surprise at its own beauty. By the time the blossoms have become tinged with brown, May has slipped into June and the year has settled down to the serious business of being beautiful.

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Cosette Discovers Herself

ONE day Cosette happened to look at herself in the glass, and said, "Good gracious!" She fancied that she was almost pretty, and this threw her into a singular trouble. Up to this moment she had not thought of her face, and though she saw herself in the mirror she did not look at herself. And, then, she had often been told that she was ugly; Jean Valjean alone would say gently, "Oh no, oh no!" However this might be, Cosette had always believed herself ugly, and had grown up in this idea with the facile resignation of childhood. And now all at once her looking-glass said to her, as Jean Valjean had done, "Oh no!" She did not sleep that night. "Suppose I were pretty," she thought, "how droll it would be if I were pretty!" . . .

On the next day she looked at herself but not accidentally, and doubted. "Where was my sense?" she said, "No, I am ugly." She had simply slept badly, her eyes were heavy and her cheeks were pale. She had not felt very joyous on the previous day when she fancied herself pretty, but was sad at no longer believing it. She did not look at herself again, and for upwards of a fortnight tried to dress her hair with her back to the glass. In the evening after dinner, she usually worked at her embroidery in the drawing-room, while Jean Valjean read by her side. Once she raised her eyes from her work, and was greatly surprised by the anxious way in which her father was gazing at her. Another time she was walking along the street, and fancied she heard some one behind her, whom she did not see, say, "A pretty woman, but badly dressed." "Nonsense," she thought, "it is not I, for I am well dressed and ugly." At that time she wore her plush bonnet and merino dress. One day, at last, she was in the garden, and heard poor old Toussant saying, "Master, do you notice how pretty our young lady is growing?" Cosette did not hear her father's answer, for Toussant's words produced a stir of commotion in her. She ran out of the garden up to her room, looked in the glass, which she had not done for three months, and uttered a cry—she had dazzled herself. . . .

On his side, Jean Valjean experienced a profound and inexplicable contraction of the heart; for some time past, in truth, he had contemplated with terror the beauty which daily appeared more radiant in Cosette's sweet face. It was a laughing dawn for all, but most mournful for him.

Cosette had been for a long time beautiful ere she perceived the fact, but, from the first day, this unexpected light which slowly rose and gradually enveloped the girl's entire person hurt Jean Valjean's sombre eyes. He felt that it was a change in a happy life, so happy that he did not dare stir in it, for fear of deranging it somewhere. This man, who had passed through every possible distress . . . this man accepted everything, excused everything, pardoned everything, blessed everything, wished everything well, and only asked one thing of Providence, of men, of the laws, of society, of nature, of the world—that Cosette should love him, that Cosette might continue to love him! that God would not prevent the heart of this child turning to him and remaining with him! Loved by Cosette, he felt cured, at rest, appeased, overwhelmed, rewarded, and crowned. With Cosette's love all was well, and he asked no more.—From "Les Misérables," by VICTOR HUGO.

,,De Eer der Volkeren''

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

HET streven van de volkeren der wereld is er op gericht een ideaal te verwezenlijken. Allen hopen zij een oplossing te vinden voor hun problemen, de bevrijding van hun vrees, en een veilige bescherming tegen hun vijanden. Zij zoeken naar een regeeringsvorm, welke in staat zal zijn locale en internationale moeilijkheden uit de weg te ruimen, en naar wetten, welke de menschen en hun aangelegenheden op de juiste wijze zullen leiden, beschermen en besturen. Velen zien uit naar een toekomst, waarin oorlog niet meer wezen zal, en heden ten dage worden onderwerpen als wereldvrede, scheidsrechterlijke berechting en universeele broederschap allerwegen besproken.

Nooit heeft er een mensch geleefd, die een beter begrip had van wat bestuur is, dan Christus Jezus. In zijn leer en zijn woorden vinden wij het geheim van zijn helder inzicht, zijn heerschappij en macht, zijn geestelijk begrijpen. Hij heeft gezegd: „Ik heb uit mijzelven niet gesproken; maar de Vader die mij gezonden heeft, die heeft mij een gebod gegeven, wat ik zeggen zal en wat ik spreken zal" (Joh. 12:49). Hij kende Gods wil, en in zijn genezingswerk zag hij de wil Gods tot uiting komen op aarde, zoowel als in de hemel.

Christian Scientisten leeren uit het leven en de werken van den Meester het geheim kennen van waarlijk besturen. Zij beseffen hoe dringend noodzakelijk het is iedere dag en ieder uur nader te komen tot het hoogtepunt van geestelijke verheffing en tot bewuste eenheid met God, het ééne Gemoed. Op iederen wereldburger rust de verantwoordelijkheid deel te nemen aan het opbouwen der naties, aan het vestigen van het koninkrijk Gods hier op aarde. Van die volmaakte staat van harmonie, welke de schrijver van de Openbaring „de heilige stad" noemt, wordt gezegd: „zij zullen de heerlijkheid en de eer der volkeren daarin brengen" (Openbaring 21:26). Laten wij eens iemand in beschouwing nemen, die moeilijke problemen te doorworstelen heeft,—zou hij beseffen, dat op hem de verantwoording rust mede te werken om „de heerlijkheid en de eer der volkeren" te brengen in geestelijke harmonie? Hij die, strijdende met de stoffelijke zinnen, God zoekt, en die in de ure der verzoeking dus overwint, brengt voorzeker, in de mate van zijn eigen trouw en oprechtheid, „de heerlijkheid en de eer der volkeren" tot uiting in geestelijke harmonie. Hij, die armoede en gebrek overwint door bewuste eenheid met God, die eeuwige substantie is, doet zijn gezin, zijn woonplaats en de volkeren deelen in de overvloed van zijn rijke gedachtelijke schatkamer. Heeft een onzer tegen schijnbaar onoverkomelijke moeilijkheden te kampen, wordt hij mogelijk belemmerd door de omstandigheden, door gezinslasten en begrenzingen of door de telkens wederkeerende huiselijke plichten? Door te verklaren en te beseffen, dat een stoffelijke macht zich niet verzetten kan tegen de oppermacht van het ware zijn, tegen Gods bedoeling en Zijn plan voor den mensch, zullen de deuren van begrenzing ontsloten worden; en deze gewijzigde opvatting zal de omgeving van den mensch omvormen.

Iedere mensch wordt bestuurd door de gedachten, welke hij koestert, en de volkeren zijn samengesteld uit individueele menschen. Gedachten, bezield met aan God ontleende hoedanigheden, vormen door de hemel beschermde en door God bestuurde volkeren. Sprekende van God als Leven, Waarheid en Liefde, schrijft Mary Baker Eddy (The People's Idea of God, blz. 23): „Deze meer volmaakte idee zal, indien bestendig aan het menschelijk gemoed voorgehouden, van zegenende en verheffende invloed zijn op de aard der volkeren, zoowel als op die van den enkeling, en zal den mensch ten slotte tot het begrijpen doen oprijzen, dat des menschen aard gevormd wordt door zijn idealen, want ‚gelijk hij bedacht heeft in zijn hart, alzóó zal hij tot u zeggen.'"

Het zal misschien niet altijd gemakkelijk schijnen het eigen-ik ter zijde te stellen en Gods wil te laten geschieden. Het menschelijk gemoed meent dat het een betere, snellere weg weet. Menschelijke wegen en middelen schijnen onder ons bereik te liggen, terwijl de goddelijke wil en het goddelijk bestier vaak veraf en fantastisch lijken. Hij die volgens de ingevingen van de stoffelijke zin handelt, en de menschelijke wil in de plaats stelt van de goddelijke, bevindt dat de weg naar vrijheid versperd wordt door onvoorziene voorvallen en gebeurtenissen. Hij leert inzien dat er geen kortere weg is naar geluk, en vrede, en zijn falen om het verlangde doel te bereiken, zal er hem mogelijk toe brengen de betere weg te zoeken.

„De heerlijkheid en de eer der volkeren", ontvouwd door een individueel begin, door opoffering en overwinning, door de gedachte toe te wijden aan het beoogde doel,—moeten tot die toestand van harmonie worden gevoerd, welke algeheel rein en liefelijk is. Christian Scientisten die hun godsdienst getrouw in toepassing brengen, volgen Christus Jezus na in zijn volhardend erkennen van God, en van de wijsheid, welke van boven is. Zij bidden om geestelijke ideeën te mogen ontvangen, en zij beseffen dat, boven het rumoer uit van feilbare menschelijke argumenten en redeneeringen, het „suizen van eene zachte stilte" gehoord kan worden, dat Gods onwederlegbare bedoeling met, en Gods wil voor Zijn kinderen openbaart. Zij streven er naar de heerschappij van God in hun eigen leven te vestigen en des menschen eeuwigelijk één-zijn met het ééne Gemoed te verstaan; zij verlangen niet meer uit zichzelf te spreken, doch te luisteren naar hetgeen de Vader hen gebiedt te zeggen. Door aldus de gedachte in onderwerping te brengen aan het ééne Gemoed, aan God, maken zij zich dagelijks los van gedachtelijke begrenzingen en ontvangen zij geestelijke bezieling van den Vader. Mrs. Eddy schrijft in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. 106): „De mensch staat alleen dan onder zelfbestuur, wanneer hij juist geleid wordt, en bestuurd wordt door zijn Maker, door goddelijke Waarheid en Liefde."

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Orchard Cinquain

CRESTING
The horizon
The hill that yesterday
Was brown with bark and bough and limb
Blossoms.

JESSIE CARTER

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There was renewed buying in the late trading, and prices improved all along the line.

Unimportant specialties were in the forefront. Old time equities, usually prominent when trading is active, were in the background.

Mullins preferred attracted some attention by soaring nearly 12 points to a new high for the year in active trading. The common made only a moderate gain.

Buying in a moderate way of some of the other specialties sent prices forward 1 to more than 3 points. These issues included U. S. Gypsum, American Crystal Sugar common and preferred, Columbia Pictures, Columbian Carbon, Food Machinery, Fairbanks Morse, Allied Chemical, Auburn, Budd Manufacturing, Radio B, New York Steam and Air Reduction.

American Can jumped 4½ points in the late market.

American Crystal Sugar preferred got up 7 points before the close.

In the downward procession were Case, Chrysler, Commonwealth & Southern preferred, Continental Can, United Corp., American Power & Light issues, Public Service issues, Mathieson, Oliver Farm and U. S. Steel preferred.

Allied Chemical announced that its sales for May were the largest for any month since October, 1930, but the news did not help the stock any as it dropped nearly 2 points.

Most corporate bonds advanced slightly, but trading was quiet. Some improvement was shown by U. S. Governments. Foreign bonds moved within a narrow range, and prices were mixed.

The tendency of cotton prices today was toward a moderately lower level. Better weather over the week end and something to do with it. A sharp decrease in the United States visible supply of wheat sent wheat prices upward. Corn advanced because supplies showed a decided reduction.

The steel industry has set a good example to the rest of the industrial world. And as steel long has been regarded as a reliable business barometer, the industry has done much to stabilize conditions throughout the country.

"Consumers," according to the magazine Steel, "apparently reassured for the present of the market's stability and by the industry's announced intention to uphold wages and fair practices, show more confidence and less hesitation in making new commitments."

The publication is optimistic as to the future of the industry. It continues: "The low level of consumers' stocks, with the necessity for buying regularly as requirements arise, is expected to exert a stabilizing influence. Producers are not endeavoring to force the market."

Market Value of 50 Stocks Up 5.13 P. C.

NEW YORK, June 10—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended June 8 was $12,893,897,375, an increase of $628,780,025, or 5.13 per cent, as compared with the market value of $12,265,117,350 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $13,253,319,500, indicating a decrease during the year of $359,422,125, or 2.71 per cent.

Heavy Gains Made In Allied Chemical Sales

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Domestic sales of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation in May were the largest for any month since October, 1930, the corporation announces.

The corporation, reputed to be the largest chemical manufacturing concern in the country, serves a wide range of basic industries including steel agriculture, oil, textiles, glass, soap, building and roadmaking.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; late buying lifts list.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Easy; utilities decline.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; rates narrow.

Cotton: Lower; local and commission house selling.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; visible supply decrease.

Corn: Higher, unfavorable weather.

Cattle: Slow, weak; early steer top 13.25.

Hogs: Slow, steady, top 10.05.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Can Indus A	75c	July 31	June 29
Do B	75c	July 31	June 29

Special

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Niagara Wire Weav Ltd	$1	July 2	June 20

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Int. Pow Ltd pf	$1	July 2	June 29

Regular

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Can Indust A	$1	Q July 31	June 29
Do B	$1	Q July 31	June 29
Do pf	$1.75	Q July 15	June 29
Cons Pwr $5 pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sept 14
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sept 14
Do 6.6% pf	$1.65	Q Oct. 1	Sept 14
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sept 14
Fisk Rub pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 12
Industrial Rayon	42c	Q July 1	June 18
North Cent Ry	$2	S July 15	June 29
Phila & Tr RR	$3.50	Q July 10	July 1
Porto Rico Pw	$1.75	July 2	June 15
Western N Y & Penn Ry	$1.50	S July 1	June 29
Dupl Publishing	$1.25	S July 1	June 29

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	June 10	June 8
55	52	3†	Acme Steel	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	500	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	100	29	29	29	..
11⅝	8	..	Addressograph	400	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
8¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	100	8	8	8	7⅞
137	103⅜	3	Air Reduction	600	137	136	137	135¾
20½	15⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	900	17¾	17	17¼	16¾
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	800	1	1	1	1
7	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
152¾	125	.6	Allied Chem	800	151½	148	151½	149¾
6¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	900	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
20⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	1500	20¼	19½	20⅛	20
70⅞	55	..	Allied Stores pf	100	69	69	69	68¼
27¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	300	25⅜	24⅝	24¾	25⅜
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	400	69½	69¾	69½	69
17¼	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	2600	15½	14¼	15½	14
122	57⅞	..	Am Crys Sug pf	650	122	116	122	115
29⅝	21	.80†	Am Brake S&F	300	26⅛	26	26⅛	26⅞
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	124½	124½	124½	124½
132¾	110	4†	Am Can	3400	132¾	128	132	127½
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	300	161½	161½	161½	..
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	16⅛	15¾	15¾	15½
45⅝	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	200	38¾	38	38¾	38
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	24	23¾	24	23½
3	3⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
5⅛	2	..	Am & For Pow	900	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
23⅜	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	19¼	18¾	18¾	19⅛
20	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
8½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
13	8¼	.1	Am Hawaiian	100	11	11	11	..
32½	29½	2.40	Am Home Prod	500	32	32	32	..
4⅝	3½	..	Am Ice	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
37⅝	28½	.6	Am Ice pf	100	32	32	32	..
7½	4½	..	Am International	400	6¾	6⅝	6¾	..
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	400	14	13⅜	13¾	14
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	300	47⅛	46⅞	47	47
9⅞	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	8½	8½	8⅛	8¾
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	900	19¼	19	19	19¼
23⅝	13½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	400	22¼	21¾	21¾	22
30⅞	24	1½	Am News	100	27	27	27	..
4¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	1800	4	3⅞	3¾	4
23⅝	8⅝	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1200	22⅜	20⅝	20½	22⅞
27⅛	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	25⅞	24	24½	26
16½	10⅝	..	Am Radiator	3800	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
151	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	40	151	151	151	..
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	18½	18	18¼	18½
81	66	.5	Am Safety Razor	600	80	79½	80	..
8¾	4½	..	Am Seating	400	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
24⅜	18½	.60	Am Sm Tobacco	400	20⅞	20½	20½	..
47⅛	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2800	43¾	42¾	43¼	43¾
138	125	6	Am Smelt pf	10	137	137	137	137
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	15⅜	15	15¼	15⅜
87	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	85	85	85	..
89½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	600	88⅛	86½	88⅛	..
140	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	100	139	139	139	..
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	100	38	38	38	..
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	59½	59	59	59
129½	58⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	5300	129½	127¼	129½	188¼
14⅞	7⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	1300	12¾	12	12¾	13
73½	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	400	71¾	69½	70	..
9⅝	7⅛	..	Am Woolen	400	7⅞	7½	7½	..
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	500	45	44	45	44
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	8800	16¼	15½	15⅞	16¼
17⅜	12½	.60	Ancho Cop	600	14⅜	13¾	14¼	13¾
7¾	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	100	6¼	6¼	6⅝	..
42⅜	30	1†	Archer Daniels	200	40⅞	40¼	40¼	..
106¼	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	103½	103½	103½	..
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	800	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	300	61½	61½	61½	61¾
6⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	100	5	5	5	4⅞
70	46	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	53½	53½	53½	..
55⅝	35¾	2b	Atchison	800	42	41¼	42	41⅜
86½	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	79⅜	79½	79½	..
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	..
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1200	25¾	25¼	25⅝	25½
112	106¼	6	Atlas Powder pf	110	111	111	111	..
20¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	800	20	19½	20	19
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	1800	3½	3½	3½	3⅝

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	800	2¾	2½	2½	2½
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	700	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜
109	100⅜	6½	Bamberger pf	20	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½
3⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
45½	37½	4a	Bayuk Cig	400	45	43	45	44¾
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	16	16	16	..
87⅜	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	200	86½	86½	86½	86½
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
17⅜	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	600	13⅜	13½	13½	13¾
17⅜	15⅛	..	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	17¼	17	17	17⅛
38¾	34	1½	Best & Co	400	38	38	38	..
34⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	1300	26	25¼	26	25¾
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	400	66¾	65½	66¼	66½
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	19	19	19	19
12⅛	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	400	11¼	11	11⅛	11¼
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
59⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	53	53	53	53¼
98	90	4†	Bon Ami A	60	97	96	97	..
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	2400	24	23½	23⅞	24
39¼	28¼	1.50	Borg Warner	1700	35⅞	35	35¾	35⅛
31	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	1300	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¼
11⅜	8½	.40b	Bridgeport Brass	600	10½	10¾	10⅝	10⅜
37⅜	73⅛	1	Briggs & Strat	500	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	..
36¼	30⅜	..	Bristol Myers	400	31⅞	31½	31½	..
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	400	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
58½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	57	57	57	57⅜
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	400	3¾	3½	3¾	..
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	500	27	25¾	26½	26
5	2½	..	Budd Wheel	800	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
15	8¼	..	Bullard	400	12⅝	12½	12⅝	..
4⅞	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	70	3½	3½	3½	..
17⅜	13¼	.40†	Burroughs Add	900	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1¾	⅞	..	Butterick (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
60	32	..	Byers pf	10	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	..

—C—

42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	400	35	35	35	34¾
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	..	⅞	⅞	..
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
15½	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	2400	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	15½
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	200	32	32	32	31½
8¼	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
92	85	.5	Caro C&O st	100	90½	89¾	90½	..
63	45¾	.4	Case Thresh	1900	55	53	54⅞	54
99¾	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	150	93½	92	93½	..
49⅞	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	800	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	500	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	23⅛
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
29⅜	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	80	27½	27	27½	27
25¼	14	..	Central Aguirre	300	27	27	27	..
63¾	38⅝	2b	Cerro de Pasco	12800	58½	57½	57¾	58½
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	42¼	42	42	42⅞
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	44¼	43¾	44¼	44
21¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
4⅞	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	500	2½	2½	2½	..
21¼	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil @ St P pf	300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅜	2⅜	..	Chi @ N'western	600	3	3	3	3
10⅜	4⅛	..	Chi @ N'west pf	200	6	6	6	5¾
8	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6½
34¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	31¾
2⅝	1	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
29¾	25½	2	Chickasna Cot O	200	27	27	27	26⅞
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	100	4	4	4	..
49⅜	31	1†	Chrysler	7600	46¼	44¼	46	45¼
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	1100	23⅞	23⅜	23½	23⅜
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	97	97	97	97½
5	3¼	..	City Stores N	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
222	161⅞	.8	Coca Cola	100	220	220	220	..
58½	45⅜	.50	Colgateg-Palm-P	1200	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞
57⅜	33⅝	3	Coca Cola A	100	55½	55½	55½	55¼
15¾	9	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	15¼	14⅞	15¼	15⅛
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	..
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	10	9½	9½	9½	10⅛
19⅛	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	50	17	17	17	18⅛
15½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	11	11	11	..
7¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	2100	7	6½	6⅝	7
64	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	2800	64	61	63⅜	62⅛
90¾	67	4	Columbian Carb	800	88¼	86	88¼	85
48⅛	29½	2	Comm Credit	1700	46½	45⅞	46½	45¼
66¾	56	2†	Comm Inv Tr	900	66⅝	66	66	66
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Comm Solvents	1600	19½	19	19½	19⅛
15⅜	¾	..	Comwith & So	9600	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	..
47	29¼	3	Comwith & S 6pf	600	46	45	45⅜	46⅛
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
36⅜	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	700	36¼	35⅜	36¼	35½
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	70	36	35⅜	35⅜	35¾
50½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	40	50½	50½	50½	50½
10½	7	..	Cons Cigar	100	8	8	8	..
25¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	5300	24⅜	23¾	24¼	..
97	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	400	97½	97	97½	96⅞
2¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	2400	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	9
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
11⅛	7	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	..
82	71	6½	Consol Oil pf ww	100	75½	74½	75	..
1	⅜	..	Contl Baing B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	300	9	8¾	8¾	9
55	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	54⅝
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	400	3	2⅞	3	..
81⅝	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	3900	82	78½	81⅞	79¾
10¾	7	.30b	Cont Dis Fibre	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
23	15⅛	.12½b	Cont Oil	1600	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	20¼
48½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	50	45½	44¾	45½	..
75	62	3	Corn Products	1900	75	72	75	72
80	73	6½	Con Clg pp xw	10	74	74	74	..
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	600	37⅛	37	37	..
16⅞	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	100	15	15	15	..
30⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	300	31¾	31	31¾	31½
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	600	45½	45¼	45¼	..
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	100	12½	18½	18½	..
8¾	5¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	7	6⅞	7	7
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	90	68¾	68¼	68¾	68½
47⅞	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	41	41	41	..
23⅞	15	..	Curtis Publshg	900	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
104½	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	600	104½	104¼	104¼	104½
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	800	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
10⅜	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
83	73	1	Cushman 7%	20	83	83	83	..

—D—

31	22⅜	..	Deere & Co	1900	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	25½
26	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	400	23	22⅝	23	..
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	100	29	29	29	28¾
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	600	13¾	13½	13¾	14
82½	65	4	Detroit Edison	100	83	83	83	82½
32½	26½	1†	Diamond Match	300	31⅞	31½	31½	31¾
41½	34¾	1½†	Diamond M pf	100	38½	38½	38½	39⅛
43½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	500	42¾	42½	42½	42⅝
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	1600	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	24¼
23	13½	1½a	Dresser A	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
9⅝	6⅜	..	Dresser B	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
109½	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	50	106	106	106	106
102½	86⅝	2.60	du Pond de Nem	3200	99¾	98	99⅝	98⅝
112½	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	..

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
149¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1900	144¼	143	144¼	143
20⅞	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	400	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17⅞
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	20¾	19⅞	20¾	20
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	111½	111½	111½	..
6⅛	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	800	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
8¾	6	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
3¼	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
13¾	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1800	13	12⅜	12½	13⅜
15½	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2900	15	14	14	15
40½	30	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	400	41¼	41⅛	41⅜	41½
64¼	52⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	100	64⅜	64¼	64⅜	..
132	125¾	7	Endicott Johnson	100	64⅜	64¼	64⅜	..
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	10	130	130	130	..
14	7½	..	Erie RR	200	8¼	8	8	8½
17½	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
23¼	15	.75b	Evans Products	1600	18⅜	18⅛	18½	18¾

—F—

25¾	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	3100	21⅜	21	21½	20
103½	75⅛	..	Fairbanks M pf	190	102¾	102	102	..
13½	9⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
4½	2⅜	..	Fed Screw W	100	3¾	3¼	3¾	..
35	23⅛	1.20†	Fidelity Phe In	200	34⅛	34	34⅛	34½
112	106¼	6½	Filene's pf	50	111	111	111	..
18⅛	13¼	.40	Firestone T&R	600	14	13¾	13⅞	14
94⅞	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	500	94½	94¼	94¼	..
56	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	400	51	50¾	51	50¾
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B h	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
36¼	20¼	1	Food Mach	1400	36¼	35½	36¼	35
77	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	10	69	69	69	..
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
10½	2⅜	..	Foundation	300	3	3	3	3⅛
27½	19⅜	.60e	Fourth Nat Inv	300	26½	26½	26⅞	26½
16⅜	8⅝	..	Fox Film A	1600	15⅞	15	15⅝	15½
28½	17	1	Freeport Texas	200	26	26	26	25⅝
12	4¼	..	Fuller 2pf	50	6⅝	6½	6½	6¾

—G—

38¼	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	800	36⅜	36	36⅜	36
19½	11¼	..	Gen Asphalt	200	17½	17	17½	16⅞
9¼	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
131	115	8	Gen Baking pf	30	130	130	130	..
7¾	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	400	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
11¾	7	..	Gen Cable pf	100	35	35	35	..
62¼	50	4	Gen Cigar	200	58	57⅞	58	57½
36⅜	30½	.60	Gen Electric	4500	35¾	35⅛	35½	35½
35¼	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	4100	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	35⅝
68⅜	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	67	67	67	..
24¼	26⅜	1	Gen Motors	3700	31½	30⅝	31½	31
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	114¾	114⅜	114¾	..
39½	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	100	30	30	30	30
30	18⅜	1	Gen Ry Sig	400	24¾	23¾	23

Business and Industry

Advises Bankers Quit Reserve System If Eccles Bill Passes

Commerce and Finance

British Executive Warns of Danger In Return to Gold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sir Stephen Demetriadi, director of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd., presiding on May 22 at the annual general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, a body representing 6000 manufacturers and merchants of the metropolis of Britain, has placed himself on record in favor of an international paper currency standard.

Discussing the problem of what Britain's currency standard ought to be, Sir Stephen declared emphatically against any return to gold. On the other hand, he favored the stabilization of international currencies in terms of one another.

Hits Old-Time Theory

"We are living," he said, "through a period of transition, and already, driven by necessity, which is not only a hard taskmistress but the mother of invention, new methods of facilitating trade between nations are being evolved. Some are demonstrably bad and all are in an experimental stage, but it is useless to ignore their existence. There are now 122 clearing or payments agreements involving no less than 39 countries.

"In view of these facts, which are often forgotten, the question we have to ask ourselves is: How will it be possible to restore the old system of international exchange when it is not founded on reality but is based upon a theory which no longer coincides with fact?

"The theory to which I allude was that a creditor nation would be willing to take its payments in the form of goods and services, if the prices at which the debtor nations were offering those goods and services were sufficiently attractive. Under modern conditions, far from the creditor countries being willing to receive imports of foreign goods if they are sufficiently cheap, they take, on the contrary, special measures to exclude, by means of tariffs and quotas, goods which are offered at exceptionally low prices because no nation is prepared to allow imports to close down its own industries, so depriving its people of wages and throwing them upon relief. . . .

Sees Gold Basis Perilous

"Last year the United States absorbed something like $1,000,000,000 of monetary gold and $80,000,000 of silver. If this absorption continued, and we were back on the gold standard, we would be putting ourselves into that perilous position from which we so fortunately escaped in 1931. It would be a dark day and I cannot think that we should be so fortunate a second time. . . .

"It is difficult to see how we can again reach sanity in international trade until we have a system which nations will have to take payment for their exports in the form of goods and services—a system under which a debtor would have discharged its obligation to a creditor when it had given that creditor a claim on its goods in the form of a short term credit, the onus of using that claim or of refraining from using it resting upon the creditor nation.

"You can take a horse to the water but you cannot make it drink, and a debtor nation can take a creditor nation to his goods and give that creditor the means of buying them, but it cannot compel the creditor to do so."

Cotton Manufacturers To Keep NRA Rules

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 10 (AP)—The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at a special meeting here, formally threw its weight behind the movement to maintain wage scales and working conditions prevailing in the industry before the Supreme Court's NRA decision invalidated all codes.

Representatives of mills throughout the southern textile belt spent the entire day in closed session, and then made public a resolution they had adopted recommending to all manufacturers in the industry that no change be made in employees' working conditions.

It was said 12,000,000 spindles of the 18,000,000 in the South were represented in the meeting.

Railroad Credit Corp. Pays Back 32 P. C. to Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10 — The Railroad Credit Corporation has returned $32,548,324 to participating carriers or 32 per cent of the net emergency freight revenues collected by it in the two-year period since liquidation of its affairs began, according to a report filed by the corporation with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Of this amount $14,038,233 or 19 per cent was returned in the year ended on May 31, 1934, while $9,510,091 or 13 per cent was returned in the year ended on May 31, 1935.

The Railroad Credit Corporation, on May 31, this year, made its seventeenth distribution to participating carriers. The distribution on that date amounted to $735,885 or 1 per cent, of which $379,824 was in cash and $356,061 in credits.

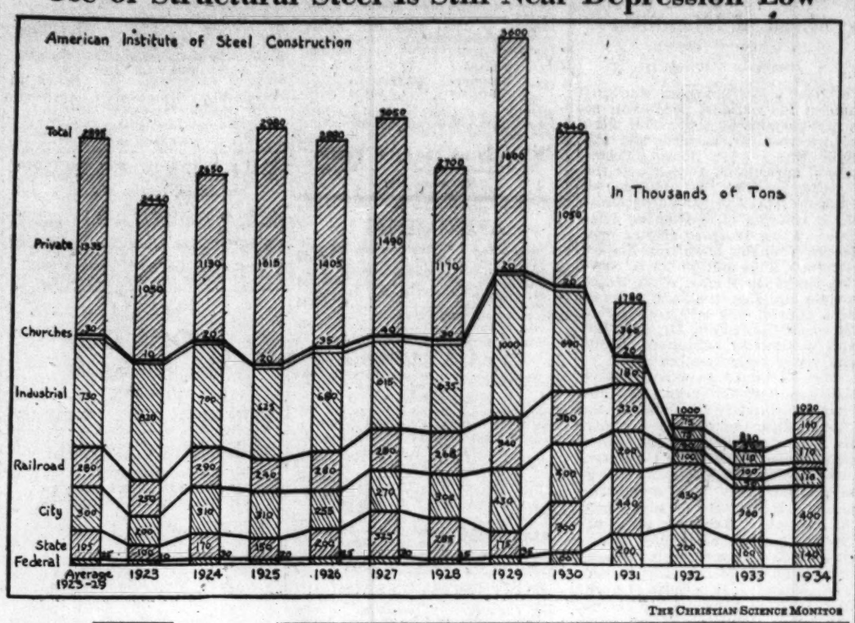
Nation's Retailers Are To Convene in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 10—Some 5000 retailers will meet here this week for the mid-year convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Important discussions will center on the situation engendered by the invalidation of the NRA by the Supreme Court and the subject of inflation.

Technical problems of store operation ranging from accounting practices to the problems of promotion, merchandising, training and delivery will occupy the attention of the store men during a large part of the meetings.

Use of Structural Steel Is Still Near Depression Low



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—The poorest volume and lowest prices experienced in the steel construction industry have been recorded during the last three years, according to the American Institute of Steel Construction which has just completed a tabulation of steel going into construction in the years 1923 to 1934 inclusive.

The record shows that despite the large expenditures for public works the sale of fabricated steel has not recovered. Tonnage sold for city, state and federal projects during 1933 and 1934 was appreciably less than the volume sold for similar projects in 1930, 1931 or 1932.

The low point of production was recorded during the calendar year of 1933. The low point of unit price was recorded during the years 1932 and 1933. During 1934 the total volume of steel construction sold for public and private works was comparable to that volume sold in 1932.

While there had been a slight recovery in the unit price of erected steel, this was not sufficient to compensate the industry for the increase in the cost of the plain material. It is clear that the price structure is today the worst that the industry has experienced during the depression.

In the period prior to the depression what is known as public works was a minor factor. Steel construction sold to the cities constituted by far the major volume, with state work following second and federal works occupying a minor place.

The volume of public works reached its maximum in the years 1930 and 1931. The volume of structural steel in public works in 1932, 1933 and 1934 began to drop back perceptibly. State construction is today by far the most important.

Advertising Men Are Told How To Appeal to Public

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—News and advertising are blood brothers in that both are calculated to give the public what it wants to read, Albert D. Lasker, president of Lord & Thomas, declared today in an address at the thirty first annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America.

"Finding which news appeals to the millions and which appeals only to the thousands," Mr. Lasker said, "is, in advertising, the same instinct that guides editors of great metropolitan newspapers to give the public, what the public, in groups of millions, wants to read. It marks the difference between newspapers of failing circulation and the great leaders."

Defining advertising as "salesmanship-in-print," Mr. Lasker said the most productive is born of an idea developed in unity between advertising agent and client, and popularly applied in a way that combines commercial strategy with creative imagination.

"Having the central idea, having given it news, the presentation must be clothed with deep-felt conviction and sincerity. Only merchandise of merit sold at the right price can warrant repeat sales, without which advertising fails—for no product can live on 'one time' business."

Chester H. Lang, president of the federation, urged delegates to "make advertising worthy of the full use now accorded it by the American consumer."

Mr. Lang predicted that "ultimately self-regulation by users and publishers of advertising, aided by sound and fair legal regulation, will be as near perfection as mortals can make it."

A "marked upward turn" in business and advertising within three months as a result of the elimination of NRA codes was predicted by Edgar Kobak, chairman of the board of the federation.

HOLC May 'Crack Down' On Delinquents in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 10—Joy over reopening of Home Owners Loan Corporation offices in Arizona, for receiving new loan applications up to June 27, is somewhat tempered by rumors that the HOLC is about to start foreclosure proceedings against delinquents.

Official figures are lacking, but it is currently reported that not so much as one monthly payment has been made on 40 per cent of the 6000 loans, totaling $15,000,000, which were closed before the corporation discontinued receiving applications, last November.

So far as is known here, no HOLC foreclosure proceedings have been instituted anywhere in the United States. It is understood here, however, that word has gone out from Washington to "crack down."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After an extended period of comparative excitement Wall Street settled down last week to comparative quiet. Stock market volume fell off appreciably from recent weeks. The foreign exchange market was unsettled, but not to the extent of the previous fortnight. Two large corporate security offerings raised the week's total of capital flotations somewhat above the recent average, but nothing spectacular developed in any financial field.

Principal preoccupation of stock market traders was still, of course, the implications of the Supreme Court NRA decision. Local brokers and traders contacted their business friends in various lines to learn how far orders were being held up by purchasing agents in the hope of getting lower prices. The general conclusion was that it is still too early to tell with any accuracy the probable results on business volume, but that first fears were probably exaggerated.

More Confidence Evident

The reports coming in to the Street indicate that many canny industrial purchasers have anticipated something very similar to this decision for some months. Having therefore ordered their minimum requirements they are now likely to order more heavily instead of less so, and the possibility is that this "buying on the bad news" may nearly or entirely offset the expected holding up of other purchases for lower prices. The Street is familiar with this occasional peculiar reaction of buyers and markets to surprise developments, and has embodied its wisdom in such phrases as "selling on the good news" and "covering on the decline."

Compared to the extensive notice which was paid to the previous week's Washington NRA news, particularly to the Friday White House press conference, little attention was given by Wall Street last week to Washington's plans for salvaging the remains of the Recovery Act. The proposals were too vague and uncertain.

The impression in the Street seems to be that business will make a fairly good job of piloting its own price and wage structures, and that the latter particularly will not be allowed to sag at any point. The fact that a slight decline in steel operations is normally expected at this time is considered a fortunate coincidence. It is generally felt that business and consumer psychology at this time is so far healthier than it was two and three years ago that any such buckling of confidence as might then have been caused by a decision so weighty, is now psychologically unlikely or impossible.

Business to the Front

This interpretation was indicated in the market's action. On small volume—"the public is not in the market"—prices quietly but rapidly recouped all but the initial day's losses of the previous week. They closed Saturday with a decorous rally based on the latest demands of the insatiable silver bloc, which the Street seldom ignores.

Rails were firm on the better earnings reports for April and on the fate of the Pension Act, utilities strong on the indications that the Wheeler-Rayburn bill will now have to be substantially modified, and on the Supreme Court decision on the Maryland Public Service case.

There is a rather inarticulate feeling in the Street that the era which began with the cancellation of the air-mail contracts, and has involved more or less continuous worry since that time about possible unsympathetic surprises from Washington, has virtually come to an end with the NRA decision. In any case, less attention is now being paid to the Washington news and more to the business and financial course of events. Markets are now expected to fluctuate less on political and more on economic news.

The Street still feels uncertainty about the franc, but there is also a feeling that if devaluation does not occur this time, Wall Street will never again worry on the subject. It has been prematurely expected too many times.

Hits Treasury Policy

One Treasury policy received criticism, another approval in the Street last week. Dealers in government bonds are still grumbling about the new "auction" method which the Treasury has adopted for selling its bonds, dealers saying it puts the marketing of governments back to the horse-and-buggy days. In addition, New York dealers do not like the delay in the announcement of the June 15 exchange offer for the $780,000,000 of securities maturing on that date and Aug. 2. Insufficient time is being allowed, they believe, for large holders to consider the offer and for the mechanics of transfers to be carried through.

On the other hand there is only approval here for the evident intention of the Treasury to cut down its working balance. Last week some $300,000,000 of funds were transferred from special Treasury accounts to the "general fund," representing sums which have been allocated but are not likely to be spent, at least for some time. This brings the general fund up to about $1,000,000,000 but the intention is evidently to let it run off somewhat from that figure, whereas for the last two years it has been kept appreciably higher. Former Treasury Administrations considered a cash balance of $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 to be ample. The extra cash entails an interest charge which the Treasury will now save.

Incidentally, a running-off of some of this balance will result in higher "excess reserves" for the reserve member banks. These reserves rose last week to a new high figure of close to $2,500,000,000, as a result largely of the addition of another $81,000,000 to the country's monetary gold stocks. The significance of these reserves is by no means as precise as the figures. They are the reserves which member banks possess over and above what lawyers on the advice of bankers have considered the minimum balances needed by the banks for the psychological purpose of keeping depositors contented. To the anti-inflation alarmists the excess reserves are the powder-keg for the country's next credit blow-out.

Treasury operations for May resulted in a deficit of $365,000,000, bringing the 11-months' deficit for the current fiscal year up to $3,133,000,000. This is about $500,000,000 below the deficit for the same period last year. There is considerable skepticism in the Street as to whether the $4,800,000,000 work relief appropriations will ever be completely spent. Revenues are rising, expenditures slowing down, budget-balancing sentiment growing. The current year's deficit to date is entirely due to "emergency" outlays, officially so called.

Committee Reveals Foreign Trade Drop Of $6,706,000,000

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Figures showing a decline of $6,706,000,000 in the value of this country's foreign trade from 1929 to 1932 are made public by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's committee arranging a conference of seaport representatives on international trade. The three-day meeting opens today with delegates from 18 states attending.

The committee issued the following tonnage figures for representative ports:

	1929	1932	% loss
San Francisco	28,400,000	16,500,000	41
Philadelphia	19,100,000	11,700,000	34
Boston	15,700,000	11,800,000	24
New Orleans	11,700,000	7,500,000	35
Seattle	7,900,000	4,500,000	43
Galveston	4,600,000	2,700,000	41
Savannah	2,000,000	1,600,000	20

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, who will be represented at the conference by William S. Culbertson, former Ambassador to Chile, issued a statement citing an analysis of the American Manufacturers Export Association which showed that 14,300,000 of the 48,800,000 persons gainfully employed in the United States in 1930, or 29.4 per cent, were directly or indirectly dependent on exports and imports for their activity. He said San Francisco's imports and exports had declined from $418,879,055 in 1929 to $147,017,082 in 1934.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

United Fruit com. (75c).
Amer. Brake Shoe and Foundry com. (20cQ),pf. ($1.75Q).
Howe Sound Co. (75cQ).
Island Creek Coal com. (50c), pf. ($1.50Q).
McCall Corp. com (50cQ).
Air Reduction com. (75cQ).
Canada Southern Railway com. ($1.50S).
Cream of Wheat com. (50cQ).
Davega Stores Corp com. (10c).
Kaufmann Dept. Stores com. (20c).
Magma Copper com. (50c).
Pacific Gas and Electric com. (37½cQ).
United States and Foreign Securities 1st pf ($1.50Q).
Westinghouse Air Brake com. (12½cQ).

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of June 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Wholesale commodity prices during the week ended June 1 showed a slight decrease, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The bureau's composite index for the week stands at 80.2 per cent of the 1926 average. This represents a decline of 0.1 per cent in comparison with the previous week when the index stood at 80.3, the highest point of the current year. Wholesale prices are 8.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding week of last year and are 25.7 per cent above the level of the corresponding week of 1933.

Weakness in prices of farm products, especially grains, was largely offset by increases in foods, hides and leather products, and fuel and lighting materials. Apart from farm products, small declines were also reported in the price of textiles and chemicals and drugs. Prices of metals and metal products, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged.

The large group, "All Commodities Other Than Farm Products and Processed Foods," remained at 77.8, the same as in the previous week. This represents a decline of 1.5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding week of last year, but an increase of 15.6 per cent over the corresponding week of 1933.

Each of the 10 major commodity groups included in the index is above its respective low of the current year. For foods the increase has been 7.5 per cent; farm products have advanced 6.7 per cent; hides and leather products 5 per cent; and chemicals and drugs 2 per cent. For the remaining groups the increases over the low have been less than 1 per cent:

	June 1	May 25	June 2	June 3
	1935	1935	1934	1933
All commodities	80.2	80.3	73.9	63.8
Farm products	80.7	81.5	60.6	53.2
Foods	84.4	84.3	67.7	61.0
Hides & lea prods	89.9	89.5	87.7	79.9
Textile products	69.3	69.4	72.7	57.5
Fuel & lite mtls	74.4	74.1	73.7	61.1
Metals & met prod	85.6	85.6	88.7	78.2
Building materials	84.9	84.9	87.6	71.8
Chemicals & drugs	80.8	81.0	75.3	73.2
Housefng goods	82.0	82.0	83.6	71.9
Miscellaneous cmd	69.0	69.0	69.6	59.2
All cmds other than farm prds & fds	77.8	77.8	79.0	67.3

May Motor Output Is 25 P. C. Less Than In Month of April

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Total vehicle production in May for the entire industry declined for the first time this year to a total of 377,754 units, compared with 501,837 in April, or a decrease of 25 per cent, reports the Automobile Manufacturers Association. May production, however, represents an 8 per cent increase over that month last year when 350,616 units were manufactured.

Leaders in the industry attributed the decline partly to the seasonal factor at this time of the year, but mainly to the strike in the Chevrolet plant the first two weeks in May and curtailment of production by Ford and several other companies in the latter part of the month. They expect production will go lower in June, and not pick up until next October. The uncertainty in the industry in the last few days of May in regard to NRA will be reflected in the June figure, it was said.

The industry's output for the year to date amounted to 1,988,637 cars and trucks—a 35 per cent increase over the like period of last year when 1,475,965 units were produced.

Trade Ethics Helped By NRA, Says Watson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—National business ethics have been improved by NRA, Thomas J. Watson, head of International Business Machines Corporation, asserted in a statement before sailing Saturday night to attend the annual congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris, as chairman of the American section. He did not believe, he said, that "very many concerns will now reduce wages or indulge in unfair practices regarding prices."

More than 1000 delegates from all the important commercial nations will confer at the congress to be held from June 24 to 29 on vital international trade relations and questions involving the reconstruction of economic life, such as the commercial and monetary policies of different nations. Investigations will also be made of the most efficient methods of distribution, the reduction of distribution costs, the development of air mail and air transport and road and rail matters.

Southern Clothing Firm To Keep NRA Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 10—Plans for increasing its manufacturing operations to an extent that will give employment to 200 additional workers within the next 60 days, and to continue operating as if the NRA had never been declared unconstitutional, have been announced by the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Company here, one of the largest clothing manufacturers in the South.

The 800 employees of the company were assured that the Supreme Court's NRA decision will not adversely affect the organization in any way.

Meanwhile, machinery is being installed in two additional floors of the building occupied by the company at 1400 West Marshall Street to prepare for the increased working force. When this is completed, 15,000 square feet of additional floor space will be available.

H. Parker Willis Declares Eccles Bill 'Worst Ever'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., June 10—Declaring that the time has come to abandon the Federal Reserve System, should the proposed Eccles bill be enacted into law, Dr. H. Parker Willis, professor of banking at Columbia University and former secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, told some 500 bankers assembled here at the 42nd annual convention of the New York State Bankers Association that it was time they made up their minds about their attitude toward pending legislation, since they stood to lose the power to rule in their own house and see their business go from bad to worse. He said the bill as proposed was the "worst ever" and that for banks to continue to do business under it would amount practically to destruction of the whole order of independent banking and business itself.

At the closing session this afternoon, the convention elected S. Sloan Colt, head of the Bankers Trust Co., as president, and Raymond N. Ball, chief executive of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y., as vice-president.

Hits Compulsory Idea

Dr. Willis said in part:

"We cannot accept the proposed Eccles bill, because it reverses every known principle of sound and safe banking and because it threatens a political domination of our bank resources which has already made large headway and resulted in dangerous innovations that must not be allowed to continue and grow more pronounced. And yet, the fine brute power of politics may saddle upon the country this measure through act of Congress. So imminent is this situation that it is extremely urgent that bankers should make up their minds what they are to do in regard to it. They may either submit and see their business go from bad to worse, losing their own power to rule in their own house, while the welfare of the community is steadily invaded, or they may determine upon a positive course of correction.

"They need and must have a central banking organization; they can get it by remodeling the Federal Reserve System or by leaving it and creating a new one. The first step in either direction is to leave the Reserve System the moment that the Eccles bill passes into law. By so doing, they will undoubtedly bring about a more reasonable attitude on the part of political leaders and insure the revocation of the Eccles bill or its substantial modification.

"Should, on the other hand, the decisive verdict of the banking community against the Eccles measure serve to bring about the desired change, they should insist upon the abandonment of all traces of compulsion that have been manifested in the past and the substitution of a system of free membership and of public service management under accepted central banking lines.

"I think the time has come when our banking system finds itself on the verge of an undoubted crisis, a crisis which can be avoided by relieving our banks of the menace which they must today recognize as coming from the Treasury Department of the United States. It will be a costly measure of reorganization to slough off the existing Reserve Banking System, and to get ready to put another in its place, and yet, in scriptural phrase, it is better that one member should perish than that the whole body should be cast into hell."

Sees Despotic Power

Discussing the bill's specific proposals, Dr. Willis added:

"It is a bill whose purpose it is, first of all, to compel state banks so far as possible to become members of the Federal Reserve System; to vest in the President of the United States despotic and uncontrolled power over the banking mechanism of the United States; to establish a dependent and incompetent board at Washington who shall be authorized to interfere in every detail with the doings of Reserve Banks—and for that matter of their members as well—with the power to enforce their mandates upon the bankers of the country, practically under penalty of having to go out of business should such bankers fail or refuse to do as directed.

"I think the Eccles bill gives to the Federal Reserve Board, which means to the Treasury and to the President, the power to compel the banks to absorb as much of the government deficit as they may see fit. It authorizes the board, which means the governor of the board, which means the President of the United States, to alter reserve requirements when, and as, it may be desired to do so, not only as to the percentages of reserve, but as to the composition of the reserve itself and as to the place where such reserve will be kept. It would thus make possible an order from the board to the banks to carry 100 per cent of their demand deposits either in the form of balances with reserve banks or of government bonds in their own vaults, and some such order will be the almost inevitable result of the enactment of the measure.

"The bill looks directly to the complete change in the character of the assets of national and other banks, and it wholly destroys the ideas upon which the Reserve System was first developed—that of independence and self-government on the part of a body of bankers, whose membership was made to include all legitimate and honest groups of persons who might desire to enter the banking business."

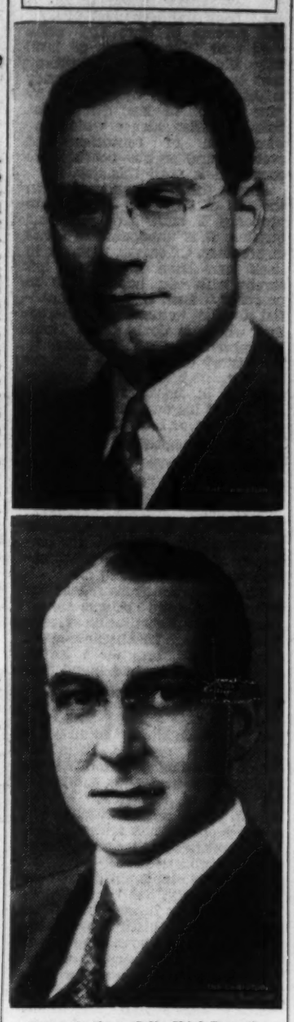
Wool Price Rise Material Aid to Arizona Sheepmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 10—Recent advances in wool prices have added some $200,000 to the wealth of Arizona sheepmen, who still have 700,000 pounds of 1935 wool and 3,000,000 pounds of the 1934 clip in storage.

This last spring's clip totaled 3,500,000 pounds and 80 per cent had been sold at an average of 17½ cents, net to grower, before quotations began to strengthen.

Bankers Elected



Above—S. Sloan Colt, Chief Executive of Bankers Trust Co, New York City, and Newly Elected Head of New York State Bankers Association. Below—Raymond N. Ball, President of Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Company, Rochester, N. Y., New Vice-President of the Association

Treasury's June Financing Held To Swap of Notes

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau yesterday confined the Treasury's June financing to a strict swap of new securities for old.

Without seeking any new money at this quarterly financing period, he offered five-year Treasury notes paying 1½ per cent annually in exchange for two maturities—$416,602,800 in 3 per cent notes falling due June 15, and $353,865,000 of 1⅝ per cent notes payable Aug. 1.

Cash may be demanded for maturing debts which are not turned in for the new securities. But cash subscriptions for the new notes will not be considered.

New money demands of the Treasury recently have been met by weekly sales of $100,000,000 in short-term bills against a weekly maturity of only $75,000,000. Lately, this program has been supplemented by offerings of 10-12-year bonds on a "highest bid" basis, and, to a small degree, by sales of "baby bonds."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Any additional heavy offering of securities for cash before June 30 is not expected by the Treasury and all current demands upon it are expected to be easily fulfilled.

The general fund balance, according to the latest available figures, was $2,005,642,072, and the working balance is $1,078,577,127. The gross balance compares with $2,581,922,240 at the end of the last fiscal year.

Demands on the Treasury will be heavy during June. It must pay off June 15 in cash to the First Liberty bondholders who did not turn in their bonds for exchange during the recent conversion offering in addition to current expenditures for relief and departmental purposes.

About $325,000,000 of the bonds were not converted and it is possible that the immediate demand on the Treasury from these bonds will not exceed $200,000,000 because as a rule a considerable proportion are not promptly turned in. The remainder will trickle over an extended period.

Treasury receipts from ordinary sources fall due June 15. The first installment of income taxes on March 15 brought in $326,269,000. The second installment usually amounts to about 80 per cent of the initial payment. If this rule works out, the Treasury will receive about $260,000,000 June 15.

Steel Operations And Prices Hold Despite NRA End

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—The actual performance in the steel industry continues satisfactory. Last Monday the Steel Institute predicted that operations for the week were due to decline 2.8 points to the average rate of 39½ per cent. As the week developed, however, it was found that the declines had been exaggerated. Actually the drop was probably around but one point during the last week.

It has been found that pig iron production in May increased one half of 1 per cent in daily rate at the time that a decline was being reported. Six furnaces were taken out of blast, but just as many more were placed in operation. Steel ingot production, on the other hand, declined below 100,000 tons daily for the first time this year.

Buying More Normal

Now that steel prices have not yet been cut, the consumers are showing more confidence and seem ready to resume buying on a normal scale again. Some predict that production of steel during the second half of the year will be greater than during the first half.

It is estimated in the railroad center of Chicago that 15,000 tons of rails will be bought this summer, a small total. Shipments of rails so far this year have been only half those during the first half of 1934.

Pig iron buying is still confined to car lots and for prompt shipment. The New York importer of some 2000 tons of Russian iron stated during the week that he has distributed the iron among several eastern ports, and the shipment has been regarded as experimental. In other words, if the foundrymen find that the iron fits well into their mixtures, additional imports will be brought into this country. The iron must sell itself and will not be pushed.

With the exception of a decline by 50 cents a ton in the price of heavy melting steel scrap in the Pittsburgh district the scrap markets have been very steady. It is argued that if there were any great disturbance in the steel situation scrap would be declining more markedly and uniformly among districts. The Chicago district reports that it has been tapped to a slight extent for exports to the Far East, it being unusual for export scrap to be drawn from so far inland.

It is estimated that 70,000 tons of steel will be required to construct over 5000 freight cars for the Chesapeake & Ohio.

To Uphold NRA Principles

One of the most momentous meetings and decisions of the steel industry was held Thursday at New York when some 200 steel company executives agreed to uphold the basic principles of the steel code, deciding to maintain maximum hours of work, wages, fair trade practices and recognize the rights of labor on collective bargaining.

At the same time the president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, under whose auspices the meeting was held, spoke against "chiseling of prices," it being implied that if the steel makers extend present terms to labor they are entitled to present selling price levels. It was perhaps the largest impromptu meeting which the steel industry has ever held, second only to the formal meetings held once a year by the institute.

The matter of holding steel prices is of course the main question of the hour. So far there have been no instances of price concessions despite considerable pressure applied on the part of consumers. Many consumers are of course skeptical as to whether steel makers will keep in line.

However, conditions are now materially different. During the two years of the steel code it was proven that prices can be held uniform. Though the steel makers will not call their system price fixing, preferring the terms, open pricing, the system does make for regular prices and methods of selling. Again, the steel industry has become proud of its steel code. Many other codes were in part modeled after the steel document and the steel code has been called one of the most successful. Now that the code is no longer legal, at least in its present form, the steel makers will doubtless try to carry on the principles which they have learned.

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G. O. P. Keynotes in Midwest Call Party to Conservatism

Lowden Defends Power of States Against Threat of Federal Autocracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10—"Save the Constitution" was the theme of a keynote address by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1920 and 1928, in addressing today the delegates from 10 midwestern states attending the "grass roots" gathering of Republicans. Mr. Lowden spoke in part as follows:

Fellow Republicans:

Experience has shown that popular government thrives best under the two-party system. And the party that is in the minority has responsibilities no less than the responsibilities of the party in power. It is its duty to scrutinize closely the acts of the majority, to criticize freely but fairly, and to present to the people conflicting party philosophies, so that when the time comes again for the people to choose between them they may do so intelligently.

The vitality of a party is best tested when it is in the minority. Without the prestige or the power of office, unless it has the will and vigor to defend and advance its faith, it has lost its right to continue to exist. This great meeting, composed of Republicans of all classes of the Middle West, is most convincing evidence that the historic Republican party has not lost that right. Its mission is not finished.

Fundamentals Challenged

In fact, recent events have created for it a greater opportunity for service to the Republic than it has had since the Civil War. I measure my words when I say that no crisis so grave as the present has confronted the American people since that unhappy conflict. For now, as then, the essentials of our form of government are being challenged in high places.

The very corner stone of our Government is the division of power between the states and the central government. We call this the federal principle. For a century and a half the federal principle, born in America, has been applauded by the world as the only way by which the people over a large territory could successfully govern themselves.

Indeed, those who have dreamed of a federation of the world which in some future golden age would come to earth to bless mankind, have based their dreams upon the federal principle first employed in the United States. It is now proposed to strike down once and for all that great principle.

Peril in Unlimited Power

This is to be accomplished by an amendment to the Constitution. It is sought in this way to acquire power that was denied by the Supreme Court in the Schechter case. If such an amendment should prevail, in the language of the court, "there would be virtually no limit to the federal power, and for all practical purposes we should have a completely centralized government."

This decision, I assert, did not rest on narrow or technical grounds. That great tribunal saw with perfect clarity that any other construction would substitute for the Union of States an absolute autocracy at Washington, and would destroy the very cornerstone upon which our institutions have been builded.

It is commonly recognized that popular government is effective only when it is in accord with public opinion, and, as everyone knows, public opinion differs widely in different states, owing to geography, to occupation, even to the tastes of the inhabitants; and therefore we find anything but uniformity in the laws of the several states. And who is so well fitted to shape the legislation of a state to conform to public opinion therein as the state itself?

Self-Government Supported

Local self-government not only knows better the needs and aspirations of that community than any centralized government in Washington can know them; it is the nursery of patriotism and the training school of public servants for larger tasks. Substitute for the official chosen out of its own membership by itself a bureaucrat sent by Washington and you have destroyed the very basis of local self-government.

The amendment now proposed nullifies the decision of the Supreme Court in one case. Why may not the same method be employed to nullify the decision of the court in another? For the court, by unanimous decision, held the so-called farm moratorium law invalid on the ground that it was in violation of the Bill of Rights, as the first 10 amendments to the Constitution are usually called.

Now, what are the guarantees contained in the Bill of Rights? The framers of the Constitution were familiar with history. They had read the stories of the Republics of the past, and they knew that those Republics had been short-lived because of the unbridled power of the majority. They knew that they had all gone down in blood and that thrones had been erected upon their ruins.

And so they said: There are certain things which are forever right, whether a majority is for them or not. Those things must be safeguarded in our Constitution, so that the smallest minority or the humblest individual shall be protected in the exercise of those rights, though all the world be against him.

Minority Rights Protected

That was the new principle which they introduced into the Constitution. They said: Among those rights is the right of freedom of religious worship, and every man shall have the right to worship God according to his own conscience though all the country should say him nay. They believed that the life and liberty of the individual were so sacred that they should not be given over into the power of any majority.

So they provided that neither life nor liberty should be taken away from the individual without due process of law; and when they said "due process of law" they did not mean something that the legislature in its fancy might frame, but they meant by "due process of law" that great body of jurisprudence which the wise men of centuries had evolved; and so our courts have construed it until this day.

Among the rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights is the right to property. I know that in some quarters it is unpopular to speak of property. Of course, property in itself can have no rights, but surely man can have rights in property if such rights are essential to the welfare of mankind. And who can doubt this? There has never been a civilization in the history of the world that did not have its beginning in the recognition of man's right to the product of his own labor, whether of the hand or brain.

Due Compensation Provided

So important did the framers of our Constitution regard the rights of private property that they prohibited even the state's taking it, for its own needs, except upon due compensation. Without the incentive of private property civilization would languish and die.

The principles expressed in the Bill of Rights are not true simply because the Constitution recites them. They are true because mankind, in its efforts for a better, more just society, had found that the maintenance of these principles was the condition of all human progress. These principles are not sound simply because the Constitution declares them so. The Constitution is sound because it recognizes and gives expression to these fundamental human rights. Under it humanity has had a larger opportunity and a greater happiness than under any government in modern times.

The people no doubt desire economic security, but that security can come only through the preservation of the institutions which have made this country great. I deny that the people of the United States have lost interest in their liberties. For more than a century and a half liberty has been the birthright of the humblest citizen. It may be that, like the air we breathe, we have taken it for granted as a part of the scheme of things. But any attempt to rob America of its liberties would revive the spirit of '76. When you say that America has lost its love of liberty you libel the living and you dishonor the dead. Every battlefield from Lexington to Argonne Forest denounces this as a slander.

Grave Problems Faced

There are grave problems confronting us. There are abuses which must be corrected. There is always the question of maintaining a just balance between agriculture and industry. There is the problem of our dwindling foreign trade which must somehow be restored. We must make room in the economic field for the smallest business enterprise.

There are injustices and hardships growing out of the machine age in which we live, for which remedies must be found. Changed and changing conditions demand that we should courageously face every new problem as it arises. I have faith to believe that we shall meet and overcome our difficulties, but only if we shall preserve in all their integrity our free institutions.

Whence arises this demand for a fundamental change in our government? We have had six years of acute depression, it is true. Many tragedies have come into the lives of the people of all classes during that time. Is that sufficient reason for this new attitude of defeatism which these revolutionary changes imply?

We have had serious depressions before. At those times did we lose faith in America and American institutions? Under our system of government we have become the richest nation in the world. We still have unrivaled natural resources. We still have an intelligent, self-reliant citizenship.

High Standard of Living

We have reached a higher standard of living than has ever existed anywhere before in all the world. We have developed a productive power in every field of activity which should further greatly improve the standard of living. We have accomplished all this under our free institutions.

The stage is set for progress greater than any we have seen. What greater folly could we commit than to scrap the institutions under which these gains have been made? If we will but gird our belts and march forward along the old American paths we are, I believe, in the early morning of our greatest day. Where is the old American spirit, the spirit of the pioneers that braved hardships and privations beyond description to help found this great country of ours?

Are we to permit six years of depression, a depression brought about by common consent, largely through the destruction of an unprecendented war, to cancel out all the mighty achievements of all the years that lie back of this brief time?

Are we to discard the American form of government for imported philosophies, old at the time and discarded as unworthy of the American scene by the framers of our Constitution? There is no room on American soil for the dictatorship of either the Fascist or the proletariat type of government.

No Proletariat Class

There is no proletariat in the United States. However humble the worker may be today, his child tomorrow may belong to what they call the capitalistic class, and no matter how proud or affluent a member of that class may be today, his children tomorrow may be working with their hands, and without, thank God! losing caste or hope. And so long as we maintain the American system of free enterprise and an open door into that enterprise to all according to their talent and thrift, there will be no proletariat.

The Communist and the Fascist type of government have this in common, that they both depend upon unlimited power in the head of the State. It was against this kind of government the Declaration of Independence was aimed. They called it then the monarchical principle. In effect it did not differ from the present Soviet régime in Russia, the Fascist rule in Italy, or the Nazi movement in Germany. There are only two forms of government, the democratic and the autocratic. No new nomenclature, no new juggling of words, can disguise this fact.

"Indissoluble Union"

The preservation of the basic principles of the Constitution: this is the supreme issue of the hour. We may have faith that other problems, pressing though they be, will find a proper solution if we maintain the essentials of our government.

Upon this great issue the Republican Party must take the lead. It would be false to its traditions and its history if it faltered now. Minor and factional and sectional differences must disappear. It must draw to its standards all those, of whatever political faith, who believe in the form of government established by the fathers and sanctified by the blood of patriots on a thousand battlefields.

Long ago an eminent American called our government an "indissoluble union of indestructible states." The Republican Party, under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, made the first half of this statement come true. The Union was not dissolved. And men North and South now rejoice that this is so.

But the task it undertook then is only half done. It is now proposed, by amendment of the Constitution, to test the latter half of that statement. Are the states indestructible? Around that issue the battle rages. And I have faith that when the people have spoken we shall still have an "indissoluble union of indestructible states."

'Grass Roots' Name Credited to Kansas

By the Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10—At "Grass Roots" headquarters, credit for the distinctive name for the Republican conference here is given to Kansas.

One explanation is that "grass roots" is synonymous with "getting down to the brass tacks of the situation."

Another is that the men who called the convention wanted an expression of political opinion from the rank and file of midwestern voters rather than from party leaders.

John Hamilton, National Committeeman, used the "grass roots" expression in a speech made at Topeka in January, when Kansas Republicans celebrated their 1934 victory.

This was recalled when the party leaders at Excelsior Springs, Mo., decided to call the Springfield rally to determine sentiment in the "grass roots."

Another explanation offered by leaders is that the rally is intended to revitalize the party from "the grass roots up."

Constitution Issue Is Kept Down By Young Democrats

AMARILLO, Texas, June 10 (AP)—Rumblings of an attack by Texas Young Democrats upon the Roosevelt Administration dwindled to a whisper tonight after James and Elliott Roosevelt, sons of the President, had rallied to the defense of their father and his new-deal legislation.

Resolutions commending the Supreme Court for scrapping the NRA, opposing any change in the National Constitution which would permit federal regulation of business and industry and sternly demanding the protection of states' rights were toned down or eliminated before they reached the convention floor.

The group did, however, adopt a resolution opposing any change which would "destroy the Constitution."

Reports that his and Elliott's purpose in attending the convention was to launch a movement for a constitutional amendment to allow a setup similar to NRA were branded as untrue by James Roosevelt.

"Such rumors are too silly for serious consideration," he said. "I was scheduled to address the young Democrats here long before the Supreme Court acted on the constitutionality of the National Recovery Act."

Elliott also denied any knowledge of such a movement.

Rumors swept the convention that the resolutions had been compromised after Gov. James V. Allred of Texas and Elliott Roosevelt had engaged in an extemporaneous debate over states' rights and adherence to the Constitution.

John L. McCarty of Dalhart, president of the state group, said the "resolutions committee probably toned down on the resolutions, in an effort to avoid too much controversy, and to smooth over the bitter squabbles which have marked the convention."

The resolution with reference to the nation's basic law condemned "any constitutional amendment which in effect would destroy our present Constitution and form of government."

Republican Youth Drafts 1936 Planks To End Depression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—New York Young Republicans are out today with their own platform for 1936 whereby they contend the party may end the slump and at the same time assure the American people that they "won't go from the uncertainties of the New Deal to the unconscionables of the Old Order."

It was announced by George H. Sibley, president, as the program of the "New Republicanism," and will be presented for adoption at the annual meeting of the state party's youth at Alexandria Bay on June 21.

Taking lower prices as the major premise for restored profits, the proposed platform would give the farmer full production at profitable prices, unemployment "assurance," instead of "insurance," through a plan "for putting the unemployed to work for one another under the direction of present employers in existing production centers"; provide adequate low cost housing for the city dweller, restore profits and a maximum output for industry, reduce prices to the consumer, stabilize the currency by a return to the gold standard with no inflation and balance the federal budget.

The organization recommends that the NRA codes be scrapped, and that the enforcement of such provisions as may be necessary to safeguard sound business be transferred forthwith to the Federal Trade Commission. In this connection it urges federal and state legislation "uniform for the North and South, establishing a maximum work week not to exceed 40 hours and a maximum eight-hour day," and minimum wages "so as to consolidate and extend any gains . . . in the elimination of starvation wages and the establishment of a decent American standard of living."

Delaware Foundation Ends Work in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10—The Delaware School Foundation, after 17 years, will discontinue its activities next autumn, having brought the State's schools to a place near the top of the list of the country's most efficient and progresive institutions.

During this time, the Foundation has been responsible for modernizing the public schools, having built 161 new school houses, of which 108 were paid for by Pierre S. duPont, head of the Foundation and chief contributor to its fund. These new schools include a Negro high school and the Bayard School, here, each of which cost in excess of $1,000,000.

Today every district in the state has a new school capable of meeting all demands that might be placed upon it for the next 30 years.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, June 16

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; W8XK, 6140, 11870, 15210 and 21,540kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6080kc.

Indiana

Terre Haute—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

[A Monday Feature]

Government Paid Clergy

In the early days of Virginia, ministers of the Church of England were paid by the Government.

First Day's Session Shows Orthodox Republicanism Ahead of Liberalism

(Continued from Page 1)

ers today: Mr. Spangler, who enhanced his national reputation as a new-deal foe by a powerful piece of invective; Mr. Lowden, and Mr. Hyde, who was Mr. Hoover's Secretary of Agriculture. Indeed, over the meeting hovered the influence of Herbert Hoover—a two-edged blessing in the view of most of the delegates. A big group of Hoover men are here, ranging down from former Secretary Hyde and Walter H. Newton, one of the Hoover White House secretariat. And the former President himself only last week visited Governor Lowden and Mr. Spangler, and presumably conferred on the strategy of their speeches.

These orations hammered home the constitutional argument, and from the negative side built up the case against the present Administration to towering heights. Not a single American ideal or institution committed to Mr. Roosevelt's charge in 1933 has been "held unqualified sacred and inviolate by him," cried Mr. Spangler. "He stands today before the country as violator of . . . that which no honorable man would betray, the confidence of the American people. . . . It is waste of words to charge the responsibility against any party, group or person other than the President himself."

New Party Opposed

Turning the attack to economics, Mr. Spangler declared that "the economic basis of recovery has been destroyed" . . . business, he states, and industry mark time. There is no sound recovery . . . and as to Republican strategy, he urged unswerving adherence to time-tested party policies.

A new party, he said, "would be a disservice to America, it would divide the electorate, not along the vertical line of political principle but along the horizontal line of class warfare." And he equally discarded the idea of a liberalized party.

"To those who say we must outdeal the New Deal, let us answer that we prefer to announce an American doctrine rather than to surrender to political time serving." Such was the basis of the main keynote speech. Governor Lowden's address concentrated on the constitutional issue, insisting that "the essentials of our form of government are being challenged in high places," and that "imported philosophies" threaten American institutions. His remarks followed the line of former President Hoover's book, particularly the brief press comment given by the former Chief Executive after his visit to Governor Lowden last week.

Similarly the Hyde speech, delivered this afternoon at the Lincoln Memorial, declared that "we do not join Mr. Roosevelt in his admiration of the powers of Mussolini, Hitler, or Stalin." And the former Secretary of Agriculture took precisely the same line as the other keynoters in condemning a coalition party.

Orthodox Republicanism

The first day of the grass-rooters, therefore, was one of stanch, orthodox Republicanism, with well-arranged offensives against the constitutional policies of the present Administration, and an insistence on no compromise either with a new party name or a move to attract the floating vote of middle-of-the-roaders. Whether this program will stand up against rank and file opinion remains to be seen. The average delegate, however, is a typical small-community leader and party regular of long standing. Possibilities of sweeping revolt from the floor do not seem great.

Under the brooding oversight of Mr. Hoover, and with other potential Republican candidates carefully barred from Springfield, the "rebirth" of the Republican Party is under way. With luck, the organizers hope not only to catch the national temper on the constitutional issue, but to weld a block of 10 states which will go into next year's national convention as an invincible unit. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin make a powerful group.

But beside these ambitious plans for an unbeatable prairie coalition stands the shadow of personal rivalry and the clash of political philosophies. Springfield is a turbulent and confused center, buzzing with delegates and guests reaching nearly 10,000, with some of them quartered in cities up to 40 miles away. It is a fitting opening to 17 months of bitter and confusing campaigning.

Rail Brotherhood Elects

CLEVELAND, Ohio., June 10 (AP)—Delegates to the quadrennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen completed the election of vice presidents June 7 by re-electing Charles Jones, New York, and E. E. Oster, Louisville, Ky.

Local Classified

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ESTATE, gentleman's, West Redding, Conn., 50 miles from N. Y. C.; 80 acres, priceless trees, fruits, evergreens; brook, natural swimming pool, hunter's lodge, bridle path; house contains 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, living, dining, music, sun rooms, beautifully furnished; suitable private, paying guests; cows, horses, chickens, outhouses, farming implements; golf clubs vicinity. STROHMENGER, 10 E. 40th, New York City.

FOR SALE, Dutchess County, N. Y., Route 22 to Berkshires, 75 miles from N. Y. C.—Colonial house, 4 fireplaces, interesting old woodwork, spacious porch; 248 acres including about 20 acres woodland bordering Ten Mile River; superb views; will sell all or half; price $12,000.
QUINBY SCHEELE
Pleasantville, New York

SHARON, MASS. For sale, 14 acres, house, built by the day; 4 baths, 40-ft. lower porch; upper sleeping porch; 2-car garage. Write "Owner," P. O. Box 136. Tel. Sharon 2220.

REST HOMES

GARDEN OF CANADA, 30 Miles from Niagara Falls—Vale of Avoca, Rest Home, in Fruit Belt; guests may enjoy quiet study; lovely country. MRS NELLIE BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont., Can.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MORRISVILLE, VT.—Modern home in pleasant village; high location; fine mt. views; good food; reasonable rates. E. W. GATES.

SHARON, MASS.—In refined private family, beautiful home; wonderful scenery; every opportunity for rest and outdoor life under ideal conditions; 23 minutes from Back Bay station. 52 Upland Road. Tel. 2085.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

MOTHER and son age 6 desire summer home within commuting distance of Boston; mother employed; Christian Scientist preferred. Box S-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.—Tourist accommodation, two doors west Christian Science church. 598 Main St. E. Phone Baker 1930.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—Hudson Breeze; parlor, bedroom, private bath, refrigeration, $13; garage $7; housekeeping front $8; 552 Riverside Drive (125th subway). Also 251 W. 95th, N.Y.C. Refrigeration, $5-$8. IRMA THOMPSON.

BOSTON—Light, attractive rooms overlooking The Mother Church park. Mrs. Peakes, 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 4. Tel. Com. 4939.

EXCEPTIONAL room for one or two; newly finished, running water; private family. Hotel Ilkley, top floor. Opp. church park. Ken. 9548.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Two large rooms for business women in private family with privilege of light housekeeping; pleasant surroundings. C. BROWNE, 9 Bishop Street.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62—Large, bright, cool, single bedrooms; reasonable; kitchen privileges; close Drive; Columbia. Monument 2-2654.

VANDERBILT STUDIOS, 15 East 38th Street, New York City—Large unfurnished resident studios; with bath, $35-$45; single rooms, $26, near bath; delightful atmosphere, old time mansion with roomy halls, high ceilings; desk attendant to care for messages, etc.; Madison and Fifth Ave. bus lines practically at your door; admirable location for business and professional people.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 4200 Beck St., S. E.—Bradbury Heights, 15 minutes from Capitol; neatly furnished room, double bed, near bath; gentlemen. Telephone Hillside 0310-J.

SILVERWARE

VALUE Silverware, Replating, Watch Repairing. A. EINSOHN, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C., Va. 3-8480. Formerly with John Wanamaker.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE desires position anywhere as child nurse, nursery teacher, governess, companion or camp worker. MISS CATHERINE CLARK, 14 Evergreen Ave., Middletown, Conn.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Accountant desires position, 13 years' experience in charge of accounting dept. of corporation. Univ. grad. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

POSITION as nurse or companion.
FLORENCE L. ALLEN, 2242 Hall Place N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone Cleveland 3358.

SOCIAL READJUSTMENT
Young woman experienced in helping women regain normal interests and activities; college and secretarial school graduate; references. R-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman with training and exp. desires position as companion or care of small child. R-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

EUSNER'S—A restful summer place, fine food from our own farm; large shady lawn; all improvements; reasonable rates. MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

CASTINE, MAINE—Beautiful, well-furnished estate suitable for a rent home; 9 masters bedrooms, 5 baths, 2 maids rooms, 2 furnaces, 6-car garage; tennis court, children's playhouse; electricity; excellent water supply; 8 acres of land; very reasonable. Box B-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NANTUCKET, MASS.—Fine old house for rent; attractively furnished; every convenience; 2 living rooms, 7 family bedrooms, 4 baths, servants room and bath, fireplaces, steam heat, garden; cen. location. The Skipper, Nantucket.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 89 Boylston St., Boston

Local Classified

United States

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Letter Writer Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST. N. W. ROOM 402
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Fur Coats, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined, Stored, $12
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

NASH FLOOR CO.
Floor Scraping and Finishing
1016 20TH ST. N. W. WEST 1071

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET, N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

Many Exceptional Values Offered During Our
Rebuilding Sale
IDA'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
3601 Georgia Avenue at Longfellow Street
Open Eves.—We Deliver Ph. Georgia 2361

MAINE

AUBURN

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

FRANCIS ELECTRICAL CO.
ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
PHILCO RADIOS
MAYTAG WASHING MACHINES
and All Kinds of Electrical Work
74 MAIN STREET TEL. 4643

DILL'S TEXAS SERVICE STATION
C. L. DILLINGHAM, Prop.
GAS—OIL GREASING TIRES
Court and Spring Sts.

Get Ready for Vacation—Visit
L. C. NUTTER'S
Bathing Suits Slacks Sports Skirts
See our complete assortment of colorful
SUMMER DRESSES
46-48 COURT STREET

Everything for
DAD'S DAY
at
L. E. Flanders & Co.
62 COURT STREET PHONE 876
SUITS, SHOES AND FURNISHINGS

BANGOR

Rines Co.
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTWEAR

NEW DRESSES for Every Type
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

The Coffee House
LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEA
SUPPER
GOOD PARKING
33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

MILLER and BROWN
CLOTHING COMPANY
Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Young Men
Miller and Webster Corner
34 HAMMOND STREET

FAIRMOUNT BEAUTY PARLOR
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS
Scientific Care of Hair, Scalp and Face—Permanent Waving
554 HAMMOND ST. DIAL 8969

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

LEWISTON

Boston Tea Store
S. S. WOODBURY, Prop.
CANDIES, FANCY and STAPLE GROCERIES
"Better Foods at Fair Prices"
249 MAIN STREET TEL. 153
DELIVERY SERVICE

Home Baked Beans
Pea Beans—Yellow Eyes—Kidneys
BROWN BREAD
Ready Saturday Noon
Lewiston Home Bakery
131 LISBON STREET
Auburn Home Bakery, 182 Court St., Auburn

Need Radio Tubes?
The radio supply stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly supply your needs with Monitor-advertised products.

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

The Air-Tred Shoe
FOR WOMEN
The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
"Shoes for the Entire Family"
MAYNARD'S BOOT SHOP
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"
Hot weather is just around the corner.
Palm Beach Suits
are priced $15.75 this summer.
We think you will like them better from our store as we have many styles to select from.
CRONIN & ROOT
140 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

CONVENIENT FUR STORAGE
Our fur storage vault is right on our own premises—which means no shipping away—and that you can have your furs at any time on a moment's notice. We call for your furs—air clean and glaze them and store them in a modern scientific cold storage vault. Yet this service costs you no more.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
522 CONGRESS STREET

Langley's
630-634 Congress St., 599 Congress St.
Union Station
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service. When in Portland, give us a call

Choice Wedding and Graduation Gifts
J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.

Lamey-Wellehan
Announces
the Premier Showing of a Complete Assemblage of
I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
539 Congress Street, Portland Me.

HARMON'S
FOR
Flowers
10 Brown St. Tel. 4-2196
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

MARYLAND

CUMBERLAND

SHOWING a Complete Line of SUMMER DRESSES in all the wanted Colors and Materials. COATS, SUITS and MILLINERY for Every Occasion.
Evelyn Barton Brown
33 N. Liberty Street Phone 336

Service Quality
THOS. J. GURLEY & SON
Grocers
Your RICHELIEU Store
54 N. Centre Street Phone 476

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

GORDON'S Fish Market
Fresh Halibut
Fresh Mackerel
and Lobsters!
Also a complete line of
Monarch Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 894

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1570

THE FRIENDLY SHOP
Summer Millinery
SPORT and DRESSY WEAR from $1.95 to $7.50
GIFTS for All Occasions from 25c up.
69 North State St. Phone 1810

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

Hardy and McSwiney
"HAR-MAC"
Good Clothes
For Men and Boys
31 NO. MAIN ST. CONCORD, N. H.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

STATIONERY GIFTS OFFICE SUPPLIES
The LATEST BOOKS *on Sale and in our Rental Library*
E. C. Eastman Co., Inc.
120 NORTH MAIN STREET

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Everything
From Tennis Frocks to Evening Gowns
HARRY G. EMMONS

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SERVICE
Shampooing, Care of Scalp, Waving — Manicuring, Facials, Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD SHOP
14 PARK STREET
TEL. 2301 CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE is our Business
SERVICE is our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
88 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 1719

THE SHOE FIX
J. BILODEAU, Prop.
Shoe and Rubber Repairing
5 SCHOOL STREET, CONCORD, N. H.

Priscilla Garden Tea Room
STEAKS — CHOPS — SEA FOOD
The Sizzling Way
43 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

THE LORNA DOONE
TEA ROOM
Invites you to share their hospitality.
Chicken and Waffles a Specialty
Lunches—Dinners
EPSOM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
At Junction at Routes 9 and 28

GRADUATION FOOTWEAR

at Lowest Prices
Summer White Shoes for Everybody!
ENDICOTT-JOHNSON SHOE CO.
54 North Main Street

"Say It With Flowers"
from
Greene's Flower Shop
FLORIST and DECORATOR
Manchester, N. H. Concord, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

"LADIES" *if it's*
SMARTER FROCKS AT MODEST PRICES
Then You Mean
BETTY ALDEN'S
70 North Main Street

LACONIA

J. P. Pitman & Co.
Bay State Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
FISH AND GAME LICENSES ISSUED
519 MAIN STREET TEL. 359

CHARLES F. WATERMAN
Jeweler
610 Main Street
Gifts of JEWELRY - SILVERWARE - CLOCKS - LEATHER - PENS - PENCILS - DIAMONDS

When in the Lake Region Visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's
GREAT FURNITURE STORE
We Specialize in Furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps.
MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
476 Main Street
Dry Goods—Ladies' and Misses' Apparel
Camp and Hotel Supplies

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
320 CONANT STREET Telephone 6804

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

New Summer Furniture for Porch and Lawn
Be sure to visit our Summer Section on the First Floor of our Great Display Rooms. The most comprehensive line of Gliders ever displayed in our store
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets Tel. 1830

The New
Palm Beach Suits
A patented weave of fine yarns. Tailored into smart garments. Variety of colors and patterns. Can be washed or dry cleaned. Resists wrinkling and sheds the dirt.
Priced at $15.75
Charles M. Floyd Co.

Lunches and Dinners

HOME MADE PASTRY
"It it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Sts. Phone 5644

Cocomalt
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET Phone 296 — 778 ELM STREET Phone 4567

Still's Nurseries
Landscaping and Designing
Latest and Best Varieties Hardy Perennials
Rock Gardens a Specialty
Evergreen Shrubs
Nursery and Greenhouse
192 MAMMOUTH ROAD Tel. 3030

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing

73 HANOVER STREET
PHONE 282

GEORGE A. GILLIS
Sales and Service
United States Tires
Tubes — Vulcanizing
1306 Elm Street Phone 3950-W

You pay no money down and nothing per month to reserve next winter's supply of
Contract Price $12.50 — Manchester Coke — Cash Price $12.00
Sale Closes June 15th
MANCHESTER GAS CO.

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Geo. E. Pearson Co.
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
Suggestion for the Bride
1847 ROGERS BROS. SILVERPLATE
Many other suggestions and many for the graduate or anniversary, too.
926 ELM STREET

Vogue Beauty Shoppe
FREDERICK PERMANENTS
Methods of
Vita-Tonic and Vitron
(50% Cooler)
M. Anna Lemay, Prop.
Tel. 4590
ROOM 201, 31 HANOVER ST.

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging *and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done*
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

R. G. BIESEL
Trunks and Travelers' Requisites
Horse and Dog Supplies
LEATHER GOODS
Repairing
TEL. 98 256 THAMES STREET

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline and Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

PAWTUCKET

TELEPHONE
PERRY 6789
New and Used Tires
Battery Service
Expert Auto Repairing
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
440 Dexter St. Central Falls, R. I.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

Are Your Policies in Force?
GAMWELL & INGRAHAM
Established 1904
PHONE GASPEE 9800 for
COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
16th Floor New Industrial Trust Bldg.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

J. E. MAIN Inc.
Many Attractive Styles in
Summery Dresses—White Coats
Linen Suits—Millinery
Also a complete line of new Swim Suits and Beach Apparel.
106-108 Main St. Tel. 81 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BUCKINGHAM & FLIPPIN
High Class Jewelers and Opticians
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby St., Cor. Main

Compeco Dye Works Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

At Penders and all D. P. Stores
You Will Find That Large Loaf of Delicious
PRIDE BREAD

RICHMOND

Dial 4-8661 WILLARD BATTERIES
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

SARAH LEE KITCHEN
SMITHFIELD HAM
(Water thin)
Bread. Cakes. Pies. Salads. Aspics. Beaten-Biscuits. Sandwiches, etc.
701 W. GRACE DIAL 32805

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK $5.00 $6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

Didenhover & Du Bois
Incorporated
505 E. Grace, Richmond, Va.
Correct Feminine Apparel
Watch for REAL VALUE in Bargains Here

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING

HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER
Carpet Cleaning
ORIENTAL RUGS
SHAMPOOED LIKE NEW
Fireproof, Mothproof Storage
2816 WEST BROAD Dial 5-2801

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
SHOE SHINING
DYEING—QUICK SERVICE
King's Shoe Rebuilders
Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
808 QUARRIER STREET
Between Capitol and Hale
CHARLESTON W. VA.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Remember Dad with a Worthwhile Gift
Father's Day, June 16th

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1309 Fourth Avenue
1012 10th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Stall No. 6 Phone 25161
Mrs. E. E. PIERCE
Poultry, Butter, Eggs
MIDLAND MARKET

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Phone 4141
for Cabs
SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

JENKINS GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412, L 1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave. West

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST

The KELVIN
Ladies' Wear Co.
Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie, etc.
805A FIRST STREET W.

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
Tom Campbell
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary
TELEPHONE M 3277

Johnston's Ladies' Wear Ltd.
334 EIGHTH AVENUE WEST
CALGARY, ALBERTA
We specialize in quality and service at moderate prices

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday, 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

Arctic Fur Co.
STORAGE
REPAIRING — REMODELING
Mr. R. Shore, formerly Northern Alberta Furriers, is now associated with us.
10613 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Hudson's Bay Company
A delightful dish for your Summer Table
Luscious Jelly Dessert
Pure Food Departments
PHONE 26191

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

QUALITY FOODS
at Money Saving Prices
piggly wiggly
There's a Piggly Wiggly in Your Neighborhood
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
CALGARY
WINNIPEG
CANADIAN WINDOW BAKERY
Products in all Vancouver Stores

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries
670 GRANVILLE—3843 GRANVILLE

Sow
RITCHIE'S SEEDS
"The Best Procurable"
840 GRANVILLE STREET SEY. 2405

LUMBER
Building Material
Sash and Doors
Fletcher-Wells Lumber Co.
1615 MAIN STREET SEY. 910

Gentlemen's English Foulard Ties, $1 and $1.50
Fred Holmes
High-Grade Men's Wear
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

See the Latest
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
(Described in tomorrow's issue)
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.
659 GRANVILLE STREET

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

CANDY SHOP
Welch's
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
523 GRANVILLE STREET

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers
and
Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER (Continued)

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads

1054 Robson Street	Trin 3040
2943 Granville	Bay 6342
2355 West 4th	Bay 947
3708 West 10th at Alma	Bay 363
4250 Dunbar	Bay 252

NORTH VANCOUVER

HEWETT'S
GROCERIES MEATS
Are we getting a share of your business? If so, this paper is to us a valuable advertising medium.
1841 LONSDALE AVENUE

VICTORIA

Malleck's
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1632

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men, Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE

A Coal is a Service worth Covering about
"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1308 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

THE HARPER METHOD

Scientific Beauty Culture
1207 DOUGLAS Ph. E. 4926

The Chalet Tea Room
23½ Miles from Victoria
Featuring the English Tea
Devonshire Cream and Home-Made Jam a Specialty
BATHING - BOATING - TENNIS
H. H. PRATT, *Prop.* Deep Cove

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G 7138 1402 Douglas St.

The English Shop
England's finest bone China. Rock Crystal. Scotch Handwoven Woollens. Curios, Antiques. Reasonable Prices.
Inspection cordially invited.
Period Arts Ltd.
The Store with the English Interior
Opposite Empress Hotel and Parliament Buildings

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. J. Waksman, Prop.
Solicits Your Patronage
(Near Cor. Govt.) 800 FORT STREET

THE LOTTIE BOWRON SERVICE BUREAU
Any Information Gladly Given
Accommodation in Hotels, etc. Public Stenography. Out of Town Shopping. Holiday Resorts, etc.
MAY WE HELP YOU?
Phone E 0053 918 Government Street

Garden 8166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

FURRIERS
Large Stock Carried
FUR COATS, FUR SCARVES
The Oldest Furriers in Victoria
Forsters Fur Store
733 YATES STREET

Chatton Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
MODERATE PRICES
Suite 104 Woolworth Building
1204 Douglas Street

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. Met. 2795-W, Met. 2795-J

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN WOMEN CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 8239
55 Stores in Canada

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company

DO YOU KNOW
That Mary Carter will plan your party—what to serve, how to make it—or, if you wish, it can be made right in the store for you. She will also shop for favors, prizes or other incidentals. There is no charge for this service.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

You can whip our cream—but you can't beat our milk.
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairy Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE
Phone 42371 Phone 42372
WATSON'S GROCERY
786 Corydon Avenue

MEATS	SERVICE
GROCERIES	QUALITY
FRUITS	COURTESY

Phone for Prompt Delivery

For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
PHONE 4-2-3-8-1

QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Rugs Shampooed
4 cents a square foot
Call R. 1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B. 4615

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1880
Main and Locke—Regent 2300
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
232 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 22rd St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
A complete assortment of Babies' needs.
Always a fresh supply and assortment on hand. We Deliver Anything Anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. Met. 2795-W, Met. 2795-J

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN WOMEN CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 8239
55 Stores in Canada

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Visit the Summer Shop on third floor, and see the many attractive and comfortable pieces of summer furniture at reasonable prices.

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
3 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons
LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5810 392 RICHMOND ST.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
90 employees. Modern equipment 9 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY-CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. HARMAIN LONDON

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

OTTAWA

USE
Ottawa Dairy
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

DEVLIN'S
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
246-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

TORONTO

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MOTH-PROOF STORAGE
Our insured moth-proof storage eliminates moth hazards in your winter clothing. Moderate rates.
Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
LLOYDBROOK 2161

Bruce McKinnon
LADIES' WEAR
Featuring Smart Summer Frocks
27 Bloor Street West Toronto

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
Midway 0546

Eunice McCall
Designer and Creator of
Smart Hats --- Remodelling
1211 Bay Street North of Bloor

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Dundonald Tire Service
Corner Church and Dundonald Streets
MI 4541
CAPT. L. GREEN, *Prop.*
Repairs, Sales and Service
Our DOMINION and UNITED STATES TIRE belong to the same ROYAL family.

Prince Hardware Co., Ltd.
CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS
PLUMBING, TINSMITHING, ELECTRIC WIRING AND REPAIRS
PHONE ME. 1950 527 BLOOR ST. W.

CAROLYN HEYES
Individuality in Corseting
41 Bloor St. W. Kingsdale 3569

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
Phone El 3836

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

F Lee Morton, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY
807 LUMSDEN BLDG. Ph. Elgin 2248
TORONTO

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E. EL. 9855

MacKey's Bread
"Ontario's Leading Bakers for 20 Years."
"MELLO KRUST BREAD"
LLoydbrook 8500

2% — Insured — Pick Up Service
FUR STORAGE
REMODELLING REPAIRING
G. S. BEER
1161 ST. CLAIR AVE. W. KE. 7378

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

WINDSOR

Ed Laird
Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Ties
Clothes of good taste at the price of ordinary clothes.
Ph. 3-4313 Windsor 415 OUELLETTE AVE.

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
143 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE

Your Furs *are properly* **INSURED**
when given to us for
STORAGE
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC.
Manufacturing Furriers
1193 Phillips Sq. Lancaster 0929 or 7029

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

For MEN'S APPAREL *In* MONTREAL
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
SPORTS and BUSINESS WEAR
English Coats, Hats, Shoes, Etc.

COAL OIL FUEL
***DOLLARD 4601**
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

Good Shoes for all occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

LINENS
imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large assortment in latest designs, $2.00 dozen and up.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

Punde & Boehm Inc.
Established 1901
Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Artistic Haircut
1459 METCALFE ST. LA 8136

Floor Wax and Paints
SHELLAC, VARNISH, STEEL WOOL, CLEANING POWDER AND LIQUID
WM. A. DOWD
LAncaster 2651
910-A ST. GEORGE STREET, MONTREAL

MONTREAL (Continued)

Introducing to readers of The Christian Science Monitor the new
Delman's LTD.
Agents for the famous
Selby
Arch Preserver Shoes
Also Hand-Turned Shoes from leading Craftsmen
1008 St. Catherine St. West.
Dominion Square Building

MILLINERY
MRS. RENAUD
On the Mezzanine Floor at PERLEY'S
1245 St. Catherine St. West
Remodelling at Moderate Prices

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN in Boston, U. S. A., live in apartments owned by the Shawmut Realty Trust; comfortably furnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms, $37-$66 monthly. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HENDON—Close Christian Science church, comfortable home, bed-sitting rooms with breakfast or full board. Bond, 4 West Avenue, N. W. 4.

LONDON—A comfortable home is offered visitors to London, long or short periods; close Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, telephones, separate tables; from 2 guineas. Bayswater 3039. Box M-959, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Full or partial board; single or double rooms; Christian Scientists welcomed; near Finchley Road Station, Mrs. Thurston, 53 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. MAIda Vale 7526.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham. S. E. 15. New Cross 0406.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"BAIRN'S NEST," (formerly Wimbledon Children's Home)—Residential and daily nursery. Apply to Mrs. Hedgeland, 81, Finchley Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4. Tel. Hendon 1051.

BOOKS

THE RAEBURN GALLERY, Book and Gift Dept. 83 Piccadilly, London, W. 1
Any Book Supplied

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER — ERNEST A. NEALE, 19 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St., London, N. W. 1. Phone Euston 1071, 1072

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MIDDLE-AGED gentlewoman of independent means wishes to meet a lady in similar circumstances with view to running a house or establishment in London for paying guests. Box M-619, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

COURT DRESSMAKER Day and evening dresses, sports clothes, made to order from the latest Paris toiles; own materials taken; remodelling. ANN GRESHAM, 1 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3. Kensington 4284.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.Litt. (Sir Philip Ben Greet's Co., B.B.C., etc.), gives lessons in SPEECH, READING and ACTING, 31 Upper Bedford Place, London, W. C. 1. Museum 0562

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses
114, Fulham, Rd., London, S. W., 3. Ken. 3836

FARM PRODUCE

NORFOLK eggs, poultry, home-made jams, lemon-curd, Chivers Jellies. MR. TURNER, 13 Montagu Rd., Hendon, London, N. W. 4.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, KENSINGTON, 47, Harrington Gardens and Campden Hill—Unfurnished, self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lifts, constant hot water, central heating. Apply Store, 4 William Street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 3810.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

EXQUISITE embroidered ivory Chinese silk shawl, fringed, 5 ft. square; in family since 1861; bargain. Box M-2031, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SALLY PAGE
Knightsbridge Galleries
58A Brompton Road, London
Phone Kensington 2629 Nr. Knightsbridge Tube
PERIOD AND MODERN FURNITURE from her own factory. Specialist in small pieces for flats and houses. Illustrated catalogue on application.

GIFTS

ARTISTIC hand-embroidered pochettes, blotters, and other gifts made in bright colours. MISS WATSON, 8 Manson Place, S. W. 7.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHINGFORD—Useful house, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, box room, kitchen and scullery; Ideal boiler, electric light, small garden; near buses, shops, station, forest; £895. View by appointment. Jones, 3 Woodland Road.

HOUSE overlooking Tunbridge Wells Common: ground floor, 4 reception, kitchen, etc., 9 bedrooms and 2 dressing-rooms, 2 bathrooms; 52 years lease £3300; six minutes from stations. Box M-2147, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—For sale, modern house, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, exceptionally good accommodation, close railway, trams, golf; well-stocked garden. Varley, 43 Chine, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.

HOUSES TO LET

NEAR NEW ROMNEY, KENT — Furnished seaside cottage, any period; sleep 6; bath, hot and cold, electric light and cooker; plate, linen, garage, garden, 2 mins. sea, golf course. Telephone Lee Green 2096. Box W-54, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SELSEY BILL.—Modern furnished house, facing sea; long or short periods; lounge 24 feet, 4 bedrooms, linen, plate, electric light, 2 W. C.'s, garage, garden. Miss Aldridge, 64 Claremont Rd., Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 2361.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, to purchase in Bedford, sunny house; 4 bed, 2 reception, bathroom; modern conveniences; garden. Jones, 3 Woodland Rd., Chingford.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY
3 Bloemfontein Ave., Shepherds Bush, W. 12.
All work hand-done, no chemicals; open-air drying; moderate prices. SHE. 3788.

The Crown Laundry Co. Ltd.
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM
Telephone Putney 0127
gives good service at reasonable prices. Soft water used. Mending done. Personal attention given by Mrs. Joyce Newton to customers' wishes.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. ARTHUR STOPFORD & RIDD, 89 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2879.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Commodious first-floor premises at 130 Regent Street; nearly two thousand square feet suitable for office or showroom; might be sub-divided. Apply Box M-2792, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

OPTICIANS

CECIL DAY, F. B. O. A., F. S. M. C.
Consulting Optician
in personal attendance at 22 New Cavendish Street, London, W. 1, on Tuesday afternoons. Appointments can be made by 'phoning Langham 2463. On other days at 62 High Street, Camberley, Surrey. Telephone Camberley 648.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SURREY HILLS—Guests received; charmingly situated house; suitable rest or study; convenient London; car; 3 guineas. Box M-2570, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Mukle, for Piano and Organ tuning and repairs. Music roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4. Tel. Shepherds Bush 1566.

POST VACANT

DRESSMAKING—Wanted, improver; permanency for high-class work; apply between 9:30 and 12. Individuality, 55 George St., London, W. 1.

LONDON, S. W.—Daily cook-general; good worker appreciated; housemaid kept. Box M. 3868, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

CARDIFF—Mr. Robert J. Dunn, Beulah Rd., Rhiubina, many years commercial exp., dry-dock, ship repairs, estimates, accounts, offers services anywhere.

GENTLEWOMAN, middle-aged, seeks post, housekeeper to lady or gentleman; free now. A., 47 Mayfield Road, Crouch End, London, N. 8.

LONDON—Chief accountant (qualified), at present engaged, is desirous of a change, offers his services; first-class references. Box W-55, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TOILET GOODS—Young lady seeks change; nine years' experience. Box W-53, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG WOMAN (23) requires part-time private secretarial post, temporary or permanent; Christian Scientist preferred; educated Claremont, Oxford (B.A.) and Mrs. Hoster's Secretarial College; good refs. Apply Miss Rosemary Cobham, 20 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, London, N. W. 8.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 2196. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Cosphall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

KEW GARDENS — Bed-sittingroom, close station and Gardens; gas fire; bath, breakfast. Box W-50, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—In newly reconstructed house: 2 delightful sunny unfurnished rooms with separate kitchens attached; also furnished rooms, hot and cold water; meals optional. 45 Russell Rd., (off Kensington Rd.), W. 14. WEStern 0881.

LONDON—3 charming rooms, running hot and cold water, bath, etc., in ladies' home; 2 guineas weekly, or 17/6 each room; gas fires, electric light; near buses and Underground. 156 Castlenau, Barnes.

LONDON, Bayswater—Comfortably furnished divan rooms in quiet house, with or without breakfast; from 15/6d. Bayswater 2576. Misses Evans and Livesay, 36 Colville Ter., W. 11.

LONDON, S. W. 7—Double suites, private bathrooms, from 4 gns., at 76 Cornwall Gardens; divan rooms, all conveniences, from 1 gn., at 8 Manson Place, Queen's Gate.

NORTH LONDON—One or two comfortable furnished rooms in self-contained flat; suit business lady. Box M-2810, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, service, catering, every convenience; half a minute Hyde Park. 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 5976.

EALING COMMON—Large rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with service, catering; close to tube, buses, trams; open position. 15 Hangar Lane, London, W. 5. ACORN 3982.

LONDON, CHELSEA—Ground floor bed-sitting room, newly decorated; facing river; use of kitchen, bathroom; inclusive light. Flaxman 8973. Box W-39, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

NORTH LONDON, Crouch End (232 bus)—Lady offers 2 pleasant unfurnished rooms (one fitted kitchenette); all modern conveniences. Write Owner, 46 Hornsey Rise, N. 19.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, MARBLE ARCH—New luxury furnished flatlet house, 28 Porchester Place, Connaught Square, W. 2. Paddington 5724. Hot and cold, cabinet basins each room. P. O. phones. Stewards. Inclusive terms with breakfast 30/- to 3½ gns. Meals optional.

SERVICE SUITES

QUIET COMFORT and charm; permanent or passing guests; combined rooms and suites from 1-4 gns.; meals optional; central. 30 Orsett Terrace, London, W. 2.

SHETLAND WEAR

SHETLAND and FAIR ISLE SHOP, Sloane 4136—Real Shetland hand-knit garments for adults and children; models copied; tweeds, rugs. 27 Elizabeth St., Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S. W. 1.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2

TEACHERS

AMY FISHER—Lessons in reading and speaking in public; also English lessons to foreigners. 12 Grenville Pl., London, S. W. 7.

MRS. ORLANDO MORGAN (CONTRALTO) (Member of the Royal Society of Teachers) receives pupils for Voice Production, Interpretation and Style, either in the West End of London or at 26 Acol Road, West End Lane, N. W. 6.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

TEACHERS' POST VACANT

KINDERGARTEN mistress required in September. CHALLONER SCHOOL, 72 Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

ALLSOP & CO.
CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS and ESTATE AGENTS
Agents for West End and City, Residential and Business Premises, Flats, etc.
15, Soho Square, London, W. 1
Phone Gerrard 5848

LESLIE MINNIS & Co., A. A. I.
Surveyors and Estate Agents
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LONDON

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes (Continued)

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147 UPPER RATHMINES, DUB

Long Delayed Television Ready For Public in the London Area

The writer, Martin Codel, special Washington radio correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *who has just returned from a trip abroad, was privileged to inspect the Baird system of ultra shortwave television in the form in which it will first be offered to the British public. The British Post Office Department has already ordered the building of a television station in the London area to pioneer television throughout the nation.*

Washington

Make no mistake about it—this thing called television, though now only beginning to creep cautiously out of the laboratory, is a technical reality. In the present state of its development by at least several of the chief experimenters in the United States and abroad, it is also an acceptable public product—unless, of course, the price of receiving equipment stays far out of reach, which is highly improbable once mass production gets under way.

The radio and cinema powers in England have a highly developed television system well in hand. On recommendation of a parliamentary committee, which last year dispatched expert investigators to the United States and Germany to study comparative systems, the British are going to introduce their visual programs on the air and their sight-with-sound receivers into the homes of London this year. I predict that they will succeed in convincing the London public, and then, as they expand their transmissions, the entire British public, that the era of sight with sound on the radio is definitely here.

The Baird System

What I saw at London's famed Crystal Palace, situated on high ground in the outer part of the greater city, was a demonstration of the Baird System (in no wise related to the American Baird), which is the rival in England to the Electrical Music Industries, popularly known as EMI, a Marconi enterprise. Baird's American affiliate is Farnsworth; EMI's affiliate in the United States is the Radio Corporation of America, and I am informed that Philco has some foreign tie-ups, too. Baird Television, Ltd., is controlled by the Gaumont British film interests, which lately have been making a strenuous bid for supremacy over Hollywood in the world motion picture markets.

In a non-darkened room, I saw a reel of German sound film run off and projected from a cathode ray tube onto a mirror 12x9 inches in dimension. A beautiful actress was singing, and her closeup features were as clearly delineated in black and white as they would be on a small screen for the home movies that you and I might project. The larger scenes showed soldiers in military garb and singing and dancing girls—all perfectly clear with adequate lighting and shading and with the action easy to follow. There was no eyestrain whatever in watching the motion.

It was explained that, though these projections were being transmitted over laboratory wires, they were precise counterparts of what might be seen on the seven-meter waveband regularly used for the Baird transmissions. It is a well-known fact that what can be done on the wires can be duplicated, and sometimes excelled when wider frequency bands or paths of transmission are available, over the radio.

Pencils of Light

The pictures were being built up by pencils of light "painting" scenes at the rate of 25 a second at 240 horizontal lines a picture. The neat cabinet receiver, I was told, could be marketed for about $400 at present and less as the demand grew. The same images were then projected on an 8x6 inch screen, still as clear as before but requiring a nearer view, and I was informed that receivers to pick up these same images with the same number of lines and frames each second would be marketed for $250.

Two or three dozen persons in a fair-sized house room could easily be seated to view the larger pictures from any angle and without any distortion of the scenes. The singing and the speaking voices of this film and the others that were shown to me were perfectly synchronized with the motion pictures.

Elaborate Settings

Elaborate production settings that looked for all the world like Hollywood movie sets were shown, as well as televised films previously made with artists acting before the same scenery. I might add, too, that I was shown a Mickey Mouse film—even more easily televised because it is made up of line drawings and needs no halftone shadings.

Mr. Baird claims to be able to improve even these projections up to 500 lines a second, which everyone agrees should make a practically perfect picture, but the apparatus was not geared for that while I was at Crystal Palace. A map was shown to demonstrate that good pictures had been picked up during a test day last December at dozens of points up to 30 miles radius from Crystal Palace's seven-meter aerials atop a tower standing 680 feet above sea level.

This was one of the two systems which the British authorities have authorized for introduction this year, with a proviso that the scanning, transmitting and receiving equipment shall be standardized, so that the same home televisors—or "televiewers," as George Bernard Shaw has suggested they be called—shall be able to receive both systems. Up to then the rival Baird and EMI interests had not yet got together, presumably still fearful of exchanging their technical secrets.

EMI Apparatuus

The EMI experimental apparatus had been taken down for further work, I was informed, and therefore I failed to see what RCA's British affiliate has to offer. However, David Sarnoff, RCA president, in his recent statement to stockholders announcing the fact that his company had allocated $1,000,000 for test television stations and receiving points to be erected in the next 12 or 18 months, asserted that RCA has produced a 343-line picture at the rate of 60 frames a second capable of transmitting over a radius of 15 to 25 miles.

If the United States has "further advanced in this field than any other country in the world," as Mr. Sarnoff confidently reported, 343 line scanning will build up a picture excelling even what I saw in London. Certainly it will excel the 180-line pictures that were introduced last March in Germany, where they aroused intense enthusiasm and where plans are already reported under way to televise the 1936 Olympic Games. Nor can the 60-line flickers that Barthelmy last April demonstrated to an awed Parisian audience anywhere approach what we have here and what the British and Germans are already showing.

If what I saw in London is any criterion, and if RCA, Philco and Farnsworth actually have something better, then popular television won't be long in coming to America—for American genius won't be deterred by any temporary lack of financing. Certainly American business won't be appalled by the promise of an enormous new market for radio receivers capable of bringing sight into the homes as well as sound.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (First Church): Al Ahsar Temple, 8:15 p. m., June 21.
Edmonton: Empire Theater, 10139 One Hundred and Third Street, 8:30 p. m., June 20.

British Columbia

Langley Prairie: Athletic Hall, Yale Road, 3 p. m., June 16.

New Brunswick

St. John: Capitol Theater, 3 p. m., June 16. Radiocast Station CHSJ, 1120 kilocycles.

Nova Scotia

Halifax: Lord Nelson Hotel, 8:15 p. m., June 17.

Quebec

Sherbrooke: Church Edifice, Montreal Street, 8:15 p. m., June 18.

United States

California

Oakland (Third Church): Municipal Auditorium Theater, 3 p. m., June 16.

Colorado

Gunnison: Municipal Building Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 16.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., June 21.
Moscow: Russell School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 18.
Pocatello: Church Auditorium, South Hayes and Bonneville Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 17.

Illinois

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., June 18.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6134 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., June 17.
Monmouth: Baptist Church, First Street and Second Avenue, 3 p. m., June 16.

Michigan

Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, West Maple Avenue and Chester Street, 4 p. m., June 16.
St. Clair: Auditorium, St. Clair High School, 8 p. m., June 17.

Minnesota

Bemidji: Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m., June 20.
Thief River Falls: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 17.

Montana

Anaconda: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 16.
Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 8 p. m., June 20.
Glasgow: Glasgow High School, 8 p. m., June 17.
Miles City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 18.

Nebraska

Arcadia: I. O. O. F. Hall, 8 p. m., June 20.
Scottsbluff: Church Edifice, Seventeenth and Third Avenue, 8 p. m., June 21.
York: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., June 20.

New Jersey

Somerville: Somerville High School, West Cliff Street, 4 p. m., June 16.

North Dakota

Devils Lake: Memorial Building, 3 p. m., June 18.

Oregon

Ashland: Lithia Theater, 8 p. m., June 21.
Multnomah: Multnomah School, 8 p. m., June 20.
Portland (First Church): City Auditorium, 12:05 p. m., June 20.

South Dakota

Redfield: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 21.

Utah

Milford: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 18.
Provo: Church Edifice, First North and First East, 3 p. m., June 16.

Vermont

St. Johnsbury: Palace Theater, 3 p. m., June 16.

Washington

Anacortes: Church Edifice, Eighth Street and K Avenue, 8 p. m., June 20.
Blaine: Municipal Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 17.
Clarkston: Smith Hall, 8 p. m., June 17.
Mt. Vernon: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 21.
Prosser: Senior High School, 8 p. m., June 21.
Seattle (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4700 Thirty-sixth Avenue South, 8 p. m., June 18.
Seattle (Tenth Church): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., June 20.

Wisconsin

Antigo: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Superior Street, 8:15 p. m., June 21.
Beaver Dam: 3 p. m., June 16.
Lake Geneva: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 20.

Wyoming

Rawlins: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 17.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Missouri

Kansas City—Friday, June 14, 6:30 p. m., W9XBY, 1530kc.

South Dakota

Watertown—Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KWTN, 1210kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

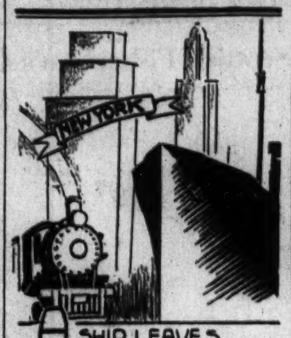
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

South Dakota

Aberdeen—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KABR, 1420kc.
Watertown—Week days, 4:45 p. m., KWTN, 1210kc.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

7.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Bananas grow on the tree pointing down. (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Sing Sing is the name of a city in New York State. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Lindbergh flew to Paris on May 21, 1927. (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Heavy water, the new discovery of natural science, looks like ordinary water. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. The Iron Cross is a reward of merit in Russia. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Children born of unnaturalized parents who are residents of the United States, automatically become citizens. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. The average beehive yields about 17 pounds of honey semi-annually. (*Yes..... No.....*)

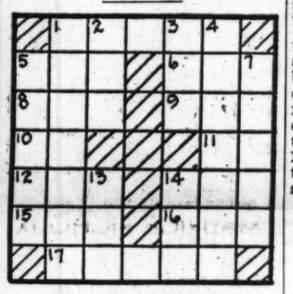
8. About one half of the workers in the world are engaged in agriculture. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. A man can paddle a canoe about 15 miles an hour. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. The game of curling originated in Ireland. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The correct answers, with details, will be found among the advertisements]

Crossword Puzzle No. 105



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—To chop into small bits
5—Vessel
6—Anglo-Saxon money
8—Angular vase
9—A textile fabric
10—Jumbled type
11—Pronoun
12—Writing fluid
14—Sesame
15—American general
16—Consumed
17—Scope

Down

1—Sailor
2—Tavern
3—To intimidate
4—Hermit
5—Student
7—Poplar
13—Parrot
14—Appendage

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Brevities

Thomaston (Ga.) Times: It is greatly to be feared that relief funds are being administered in habit-forming quantities.

Montreal Star: Babies and pianos would make less noise if grown people let them alone.

Daily Features

Children of the Desert

The Doors of the Monitor Camera Club Open Wide to Admit Mabell B. Spencer of Grand Canyon, Ariz., for Recording This Appealing Bit of the West. The Two Young Indians and Their Burros Are Certain to Find Their Way Right Into All Our Hearts.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Cleaning Fireplaces

OLD and much-used fireplaces often look very neglected in a room otherwise in fine order. One young man, who had given the fireplace in his own home a real overhauling, found the job improved the looks of the living room so much that he went to other homes and asked for the job of cleaning the bricks, which he did with a linseed oil rub. He would also clean out the firebox and re-mortar loose bricks, or paint the cement hearth to match the bricks in the fireplace proper. He has been busy for weeks with this work, which is tiding him over a difficult period.—Mrs. C. D. L.

Daily Anecdote

No Offense

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOSEPH SHEPHERD MUNDEN, a finished actor and clever comedian in England from 1790 on, was once invited out to dinner. He was seated behind a haunch of venison and was requested to carve it.

"Really, gentlemen," he remonstrated, "I know very little about anatomy. I dare say, now, there is some particular cut in the haunch, some favorite bon marceau, but I assure you I am quite ignorant where to pick for it."

Instantly those present were directing where he could find the choicest morsel. Thanking them profusely, Munden carefully worked out the indicated slice, covered it with gravy and jelly, then deliberately looked about the table to the expectant diners.

"I wish I could please you all," said Munden, "but if I give this titbit to one, I shall offend all the rest; so I'll keep it myself, and every gentleman can help himself to what he likes best."

Quotation for Today

DISCRETION of speech is more than eloquence, and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal is more than to speak in good words or in good order.—BACON.

In Lighter Vein

Graduation

"Pass out—pass into insensibility."

The significance of this definition was caught by the audience, who suppressed a hearty laugh when the high school principal turned to the audience upon the completion of the very lengthy commencement exercises, and asked them to remain seated while "the members of the graduating class pass out."

Don't Get Fooled

"Some folks uses big words de same as a turkey spreads his tail feathers," said Uncle Eben. "Dey makes an elegant impression, but they don't represent no real meat."—*Clipped by Advance.*

Ahem!

Caller: "Can your little dog do any tricks?"

Hostess: "Yes, if you whistle three times he will bring you your hat."

—Sondagsnisse Strix (Stockholm)

Diner (whose wife is away for the week end): "Waiter, bring me some bones, a saucer of milk, a few peanuts, a packet of ant's eggs, and a grilled cutlet."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ezekiel's Measuring Rod

IN the book of Ezekiel, the prophet writes of one whom he saw in a vision and who bore "a measuring reed" (Ezek. 40:3), with which he proceeded to mark off the dimensions of the new temple. The fifth verse of the same chapter informs us that this reed was "six cubits long by the cubit and an handbreadth," or, as it is more plainly stated in the Revised Version, "six cubits long, of a cubit and an handbreadth each."

The regular cubit measured about 18 inches, but the "long" cubit referred to in this passage would come to about 21 inches, as the "handbreadth" (or "palm") was counted as three inches in width. Consequently, the measuring reed was approximately 10½ feet long. It is again referred to in chapter 42, verses 16 to 20, where mention is made of the dimensions of the great walls surrounding the various buildings connected with the temple.

What They Say

As Goes U. S.

"If recovery proceeds in the United States, it may confidently be anticipated throughout the rest of the world."—*Sir Arthur Salter.*

Still Too Large

"It is true that while business and industry are definitely better, our relief rolls are still too large."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Be Bold

"If we would guide by the light of reason, we must let our minds be bold."—*Louis D. Brandeis.*

Advertising

"Newspaper advertising remains the paramount force in advertising today."—*H. W. Eley.*

"I Recordionly the Sunny Hours"

The Milk of Lovingkindness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

WHEN a young mother became the chief support of three children, with apparently very inadequate preparation for such a task, she found her efforts scarcely equal to keeping up with expenses. Much kindness was shown by relatives and friends; but one outstanding experience will always be remembered by the whole family.

For some time they had taken milk from one man; but now it was found there was not money to pay the bill, so there was an interview with the milkman and he was told he had better discontinue delivery.

The response came: "Well, you use the milk, don't you?"

The mother admitted that every bit of it was used and enjoyed. So the milk has been continuously delivered during the several years since.

Occasionally something has been paid on account, and there have been notes of appreciation left in the bottles. The suggestion was once made that only one quart be left instead of two; but two quarts of excellent milk are always on the doorstep.

The family had necessary help from the Welfare Bureau at one time, but now the mother has a reasonably good position, and the older son is growing tall. Both anticipate the time when the milk bill can be fully paid, but they realize that the lovingkindness may only be passed along.

A Word a Day

What's In a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

Stowell—This is an interesting local surname, which older readers will remember as being the name of that famous preacher, Hugh Stowell Brown. The first element in the name, *stow*, is Anglo-Saxon for "place." The ancient name of Bristol was *Briegstow*, meaning "the place by the bridge." *Stow* occurs also in many other place names like *Stowmarket*. In *Stowell* the meaning is for "the dweller at the little place."

Cummins—Derived from a place name, and, like its variant *Cummings* and that famous historical name *Comyn*, comes from *Comines* in the Nord province of France.

Hornibrook—Here again we find a local surname. The first part of the name, *Horn*, is from Middle English *herne*, meaning "a corner"; and from this we derive the surnames *Hearn, Hurn*, and *Horne*. *Halke* is another Middle English word with the same meaning. Both words occur in Chaucer's lines—

As younge clerkes that been lykerous
To reden artes that been curious
Seken in every *halk* and every *herne*
Particular sciences for to lerne.
(Chaucer F. 1119)

Hornibrook then indicates that its first bearer dwelt "at a corner by the brook."

Ratcliffe—Like its variant, *Radcliffe*, this name stands for one who lived by the red cliff, just as *Wyclif* is for another by the white cliff.

For the Scrapbook

He who surpasses or subdues mankind must look down on the hate of those below.—*Byron.*

An undivided heart which worships God alone, and trusts him as it should, is raised above anxiety for earthly wants.—*Gerkie.*

Men give away nothing so liberally as their advice.—*Rochefoucauld.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Out On Cat Island*

By LE PELLEY

HE'S LANDING ON CAT ISLAND—WE CAN EASILY FIND HIM THERE
SURE—THAT'S ABOUT THE SIZE OF MY BACK YARD
HE ISN'T AT THIS END
I THINK I SAW HIM DOWN THAT WAY
NO SIGN OF HIM ANYPLACE
I'M SURE I SAW HIM RIGHT ABOUT HERE
I DON'T THINK HE'S ON THIS ISLAND AFTER ALL
OH YES I AM—

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Footprints*

By THE HAGERS

JACK'S ROBOT DUCK COULD NOT BE FOUND; BUT I SAW FOOTPRINTS ON THE GROUND.
"WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF THIS QUEER TRACK?" "MY DUCK HAS BEEN THIS WAY!" SAID JACK.
JUST THEN A LOUD HUM OVERHEAD CAUSED US TO LOOK ABOVE. JACK SAID,
"IT LOOKS LIKE WE MAY HAVE A DROUTH; MY ROBOT DUCK IS FLYING SOUTH!"
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The TVA Yardstick

STYMIED, as the golfers would say, by one vote, the Administration's proposed amendments to the Tennessee Valley Authority Act lie in the hands of the House of Representatives Committee on Military Affairs. The principal object of this bill, according to TVA sponsors, is to clarify the authority of the organization to sell power, though other points of large potential importance are involved.

So far as this point alone is concerned it would seem that the TVA proponents are entitled to adoption at least of that section of their measure. The question arises because Judge William I. Grubb of the United States District Court for northern Alabama has held in an injunction suit that the "surplus power" which the original act gave TVA permission to sell, is limited to merely that electricity which is unavoidably produced as an incident to stream control for navigation and flood prevention.

This would make the whole vast investment practically useless for commercial power production. Whatever legal occasion there may be for strict interpretation, the plain and well-known intention of Congress was to authorize the sale of as much electric current as might be produced above the bare needs of the Government in the area. If Congress is going to change its mind, that reversal ought not to rest with one committee of the House.

The second important section of the amendment bill raises an issue less clear. This is the authorization to issue $100,000,000 of bonds to buy electric transmission and distribution systems from private companies in the region and resell them piecemeal to municipalities. This is designed to meet the objection of utility companies that they cannot afford to sell vital chunks out of their networks and keep the unconnected tendrils.

The criticism, however, is that these bonds would be issued not against the credit of TVA alone, but against the credit of the Government, and for that reason—and that reason only—would obtain money at a lower rate than can the private utilities against which TVA is supposed to set up a yardstick. That is, they would carry not more than 3 per cent interest where private capital would have to pay 6 per cent or more.

The reason for this is that as in other and local public ownership ventures the Government is performing the function ordinarily assumed by common stockholders and is taking all the risk though with no prospect of monetary profit. If the experiment fails, the nation's taxpayers hold the bag. If it succeeds—well, is the social benefit of a greatly improved region and an exemplification of lower power rates a sufficient return to justify the speculation? That is the question.

Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, proposed that the bonds be secured by a mortgage only upon the TVA property instead of by the Government guarantee, and so be placed in a position nearer parallel to private utility issues. This would be a departure in public ownership practice, but if the proposal is to be considered, now is the time, for though the original TVA act authorized $50,000,000 in bonds none have been issued.

It is possible that differences in costs such as the large item for interest can exist between the publicly-owned and privately-owned projects and that these can be sufficiently identified so the public may make allowance for them in applying the yardstick. If so, it can be accomplished only by a rigorous system of accounting. One section of the amendments would have the TVA keep its books according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue system, but it is difficult to see why it should not specify instead the uniform accounting practice of the National Association of Public Utility and Railroad Commissioners which grows out of state regulation of privately owned utilities. Moreover, it would be useful to have analyses of these accounts by another agency besides the TVA itself.

Due to the Grubb decision and other litigation, TVA power selling is almost at a standstill, though construction work continues. Eight relatively small communities are being served with current. Fourteen other municipalities have voted for public ownership, and systems centering in Knoxville, Chattanooga and possibly Memphis are in line for absorption if Congress approves the $100,000,000 bond issue. Hence almost the whole question of the financial setup which is to be used, if possible, as a yardstick on utility rates is still open for settlement, and the action of Congress on detailed points of the pending amendments will determine materially how accurate that yardstick is to be.

A New Monitor Feature

IN BEGINNING with this issue the publication of "The World's Day," The Christian Science Monitor adds to its broad news service a feature which it believes will be of value to its readers in many ways. The purpose of "The World's Day" will be to present in a compact and readily available form the news of the past twenty-four hours which a reader cannot afford not to know. It will give that news a concise and well-ordered presentation. It will serve the reader with a quick, informing picture of events. It will provide a foundation of news knowledge which will make all the more valuable the Monitor's interpretative, background dispatches and special articles.

"The World's Day" column comes in response to the trends of modern journalism and in answer to the special needs of the Monitor itself. Public affairs have become more complex and more diverse. And while it has become more *difficult* to understand them, it has become more *necessary* to understand them. The telling more than ever before requires succinctness, thoroughness and a greater degree of classification. These are the increasing demands upon all modern newspapers.

"The World's Day" is not a summary of the news which will be recorded elsewhere in the paper as well; it is the news. Consequently, it will particularly enhance two of the Monitor's important objectives. It will give added emphasis and impact to the day's vital news. And by treating the immediate happenings thus concisely and compactly, it will provide increased space and increased prominence for the other authoritative Monitor dispatches which illumine the fuller meaning of events as well as record the events themselves—dispatches which are of enduring interest because they penetrate the surface—dispatches which enable the Monitor to be a topical and live newspaper whether it is being read in Boston, in Birmingham or in Burma. It is this treatment of the news which makes it possible to say that while the Monitor may arrive at its diverse destinations one day to two days to twenty-two days after it is published, it never arrives late.

"The World's Day" is a further step in keeping the Monitor well abreast of the journalistic times.

Dignity in Service

IT IS not always events recognized to be of importance that on balance take up most of the time of ordinary folk. It is very likely that less disturbance is caused in the households of suburbia by the oratory of European and American statesmen than by the difficulty of obtaining domestic servants.

In a world overflowing with people, and not so obviously well supplied with jobs, it is odd that servants are so scarce. Yet not so very odd, either. For, as recent discussion in Britain has disclosed, the world is less than just to paid workers in the household. The general socialization of life has tended to raise the position of manual labor considerably, so that, in some countries, indeed, it is practically the only kind of labor that is recognized to be work at all.

But this change in ideas has not much helped domestic servants, partly, perhaps, because there has also developed a trend of thought favorable to work done for the community rather than individuals. When individuals begin to rate them at their proper value, servants will be easier to obtain, and one of the world's most troublesome problems will be on the way to solution.

Too Hot to Handle

JARGON is sometimes obscure. But the word used by outlaws, policemen and crime reporters to describe such money as kidnapers may extort sizzles with unmistakable meaning. That word is "hot." It is an adjective applicable to anything from a gangster's motorcar to a dollar bill on which suspicion has already centered, or on which tracers have been put.

The "hottest" money in America is that given as ransom for nine-year-old George Weyerhaeuser, whom kidnapers released on payment of $200,000. Already Department of Justice officers, following the trail left by ransom notes, have tracked down two persons who have confessed their part in the crime and named a third party to it. Moreover, the "green sedan" that figured in reports on the crime has been discovered by a Butte (Mont.) policeman and found to contain $15,000 of the registered money.

Coming so soon after the unmistakable lesson of the Hauptmann case, the news of the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping was at least surprising. The conviction of Bruno Hauptmann as a result of his attempt to pass ransom money two and one half years after the Lindbergh tragedy showed just how "hot" such money is, and how long it stays "hot." And the activities of the Department of Justice men, unhampered by antiquated state-line obstacles to law enforcement, had warned criminals of the increased risk in all forms of crime, but especially of the futility of kidnaping.

The speed with which results have been produced by the federal officers in the Weyerhaeuser case should not only discourage criminals, but should greatly encourage law-abiding citizens. Not so long ago people were wondering how kidnapers could be so cruel. Now they are wondering how they can be so foolish. For, with a modernized system of detection closing in on lawbreakers, the trail of crime is getting hotter all the time.

Versatile Ralegh

Book News of the Day

"POET, statesman, courtier, schemer, patriot, soldier, freebooter, discoverer, colonist, castle-builder, historian, philosopher, chemist, prisoner and visionary"—here is a string of labels by many items longer than that with which Dryden derisively plastered the Second Duke of Buckingham. It was applied by William Stebbing to that "man so various," Walter Ralegh, and Mr. Edward Thompson, somewhat varying the list, has even added to it SIR WALTER RALEGH: THE LAST OF THE ELIZABETHANS (London: Macmillan. 15s.).

Such versatility needs skill indeed to bring to a coherent entity; nor is it the only problem with which the biographer is confronted. There were ambiguities alike in Ralegh's character and in his achievement. His contemporaries disliked and distrusted him, yet felt his fascination as posterity has felt it. His deeds were (and are) the admiration of men, yet few of them came to full fruition. The bright light of his fame is dappled with shadows.

* * *

In the resolution of these discords and the synthesis of heterogeneous elements Mr. Thompson has been very successful. Where defense against detraction is called for, he puts it up with a vigor inspired by, and carrying, conviction. He does not gloss over the darker places—leaving Ireland, for instance, as the English historian must so often do, with unconcealed relief; but he rightly refuses to judge his hero by ethical standards which would be an anachronism. He has realized the spirit of the age as well as the fundamental personality of the man; and it was an age when the public weal and the private advantage of its custodians were apt to be confused, and when the line between peace and war, as between piracy and privateering, was almost invisibly drawn. Cunning was a necessary part of the statesman's equipment, as the careers of the Cecils, of Walsingham and of Bacon amply demonstrate. His forthrightness in speech, his lack of tact, were often a cause of offense to others and an obstacle to his own ambitions.

* * *

And if he was the child of his age, in one direction he conspicuously transcended it. His plans for the government of the colony which he hoped to found on the Orinoco, his compassionate regard for the Indians who came to revere him as their protector, were of a humanity then hardly dreamed of. Kemys, his stanch lieutenant, described him as "of all men living in his days most industrious in seeking, most fortunate in attaining to the fullness of an inestimable public good"; while Mr. Thompson adds that "to remember Walter Ralegh is to remember valor, imagination, magnanimity."

F. B.

A Row of Scottish Fishermen's Cottages

On a Scottish Island

The Bellman Cries His News

SITTING down by the water's edge that quiet summer morning, I could hear Andra Todd, the town crier—or rather, the bellman, as he was called—as soon as he started "crying" at the far end of the village. Every so often he would stop, clang his bell, and "cry" his news. And as he did so, horses were "whoa-ed," doors and windows opened. When I could distinguish the words I learned that a "triple necklace of moonstones and filigree gold" had been lost, and that a "guid reward would be given to anyone returning the same to Miss Jeanie Weir at the draper's shop."

So it was Miss Weir—? During the time spent on the Scottish island I had become acquainted, more or less, with the people, and Jeanie Weir was one of those who especially interested me. A tall, spare woman, with flustered, shy manner—wistful somehow. She was a dressmaker, and what a time she had between innate politeness and a strong desire to study my American clothes! Too bad about her jewel. "Moonstones and filigree gold" didn't sound like native workmanship. I found myself wondering where it had come from.

* * *

And this, as I discovered when Annie (my young "landlady") had returned from the village, was exactly what "half the toun" was wondering. "Where had Jeanie Weir got that necklace?" "When had she got it?" "Why had she never worn it?" "What was filigree gold?" These questions buzzed about the bay all forenoon, and it wasn't until Susie Munn came with her pony cart and the vegetables, that they were answered. Susie was a person of importance that day. She had seen the jewel—she knew that Jeanie had received it from her sea captain uncle, and that she hadn't worn it for the good reason that she had only got it on Friday. This last item almost invariably called forth the scandalized gasp: "And she lost it the next day!"

Was the little flurry of excitement now over? It was not! By the following day a new aspect of the case was being whispered about—a most peculiar aspect, it seemed to me. "Had Jeanie Weir really lost that necklace?" "Why had she said nothing sooner?" "Why had she waited until Tuesday before sending Andra around?" "Was it because she didn't want her uncle to know, as she herself said, or was it"—this with a shrewd little smile—"because Gowdie's buttermilk didn't come down on Mondays?" "She had certainly seen to it that Andra did his 'crying' just when John Gowdie would hear it again and again." Hints, nods, smiles—what did it all mean? They didn't talk to me about it (they wouldn't, of course), but I overheard bits—on the pier, in the post office, by the well. I must ask Annie about it—. Then I met Miss Alice MacRae, one of three delightful sisters who ran the School for Young Ladies. She hailed me beamingly. She did love a talk.

* * *

"Yon was great news Andra had for us," she chuckled. "It's a guid thing the captain is off again. He'd have been flyting Jeanie for losing sic a braw thing. If she has lost it," she added, mischievously.

There it was again. I said, puzzled: "If she has—? But why else would she be paying the bellman?"

"Well, Jess Gowdie mightna have heard about the necklace in time, but for Andra. I think it was real clever of Jeanie. You see, she doesna ken if she's to be invited or not."

"Invited?"

"To the wedding at Gowdie's Peak. Oh, it's to be a grand affair. Folk from the mainland even. You canna blame Jeanie for wanting to see all the bonny things."

"But I still don't understand. How will telling everybody that she has lost a necklace bring her an invitation?"

"Well, it wouldna be reasonable for Jess not to want that necklace at her wedding. The whole island is talking about it."

"But," bewilderedly, "even if it isn't lost, how can she wear it after saying that it is?"

"Hoots," with innocent guile, "can it no' be found again? And when it is, Andra willna need to cry the news."

So that was it! Or was that it—really? Could prim, proper Miss Weir actually have planned like that? I found it hard to believe. But how pathetic, somehow, if she had, for them all to be seeing through her so easily—her poor little plot to be so transparent. Yet they weren't unkind—just enjoying the situation, and vastly interested as to the outcome. And they liked going over the details, as related by Jeanie—how, invited out for the evening on Saturday, she had taken the necklace, with her newspaper folded around it, to the shop after dinner—how she had made various stops, and had other things to carry, and must have dropped it somewhere. She hadn't missed it until late—the shop had been so busy, she hadn't been able to get away after all.

* * *

That was how things stood on Wednesday. Thursday came and still no word of the jewel. Friday and still no word, Saturday and still none. And on Saturday, it had been rumored, the wedding invitations were to be written! People now began to feel really sorry for Jeanie—either she had lost the jewel, or she didn't know how to "find" it convincingly, and in either case it couldn't be worn. Then the boat came in—.

There were three persons on the pier at the time—Randy Howe, waiting for the mail-bag, Willie MacKim, with his rig, and the "Polis"—so we all heard what happened right away. How Aggie Aird's lodger, who had been away all week, came off the boat, went straight up to "Polis," handed him a flat, narrow box, and explained that last Saturday before leaving, he had bought a paper, slipped it into his coat pocket, and not discovered until on the train, that he had taken the wrong one, that this one was bound with a rubber band, and held this box. "The box," said he, "contains—" "A necklace," shouted all three men at once.

Curiosity about the necklace was now greater than ever, and the question often asked: "Would it be seen at the waddin'?" So there was real satisfaction abroad, when the invitations had been delivered, and it was known that Miss Weir had received one—that "Jeanie and her jewel would be there."

M. G. G.

The Doctor Title in Germany

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Professor Dr. Hans Singer, in his letter published recently in the Monitor, objects to certain remarks of mine in the article on this subject.

I regret that I have no intimate knowledge of the University of Cincinnati, of which he is a Bachelor of Arts; but from some knowledge of the workings of certain British, American and European universities, I must confess that Professor Singer's statement that "the strain upon the American student is about one-fifth as large, the knowledge a B. A. has acquired is less than a fifth as thorough and solid as that of a German *maturus gymnasiast*" (i. e., a matriculation student about to enter the university) seems sweeping. How he arrives at such exact computations is a matter for himself, since no two people can be brought to agree upon the relative values of the standards of different universities in their own land.

For this reason, if for no other, the comparison made in my article was intentionally general in its nature, and was only made to prevent American or English readers from regarding the Ph. D.'s of their universities as more or less identical either in purpose or standard with the German. In the two former cases they are genuine research degrees, but the German "doctorate" has become simply the examination for leaving the university.

Some clarifying of terms also seems necessary when Professor Dr. Singer talks about a "four-year *post graduate* curriculum" (the italics are Professor Singer's). This actually means four years after the attainment of the *matura*, whereas in an English or American university, a doctorate is usually attainable only after a longer period after matriculation.

There is no desire on the part of the present writer to belittle the German "doctorate," but its importance must also not be exaggerated. Professor Dr. Singer's reproduction of the regulations regarding the dissertation and the *viva voce* sound formidable, yet it is significant that of the 107,000 "doctors" of the post-war period, how few of their dissertations have seen the light of day after being approved by the examining professors. If they had really contained "some novel, original research" of notable value we should surely have heard about them!

It is easy to overestimate the value of such solid accumulations of knowledge as are necessary for attaining the German "doctorate" as to underestimate the training at an American or a British university, where social and other factors play as great a part as the acquiring of knowledge—although the latter is by no means neglected, since the standard of the academic degrees in the leading universities is zealously guarded by scholarly men of wide foreign and home university training.

It is difficult to follow Professor Dr. Singer's arguments regarding the "practical use of titles." If, as he seems to suggest, the title is the thing best remembered about a man, why not extend the process beyond the Herr Doktor and Herr Geheimrat to the Herr Müller, Herr Bäcker, Herr Schornsteinfeger, etc. An honest smith or farmer should be as proud of being addressed by the title of his occupation as any "Geheimrat"!

Professor Dr. Singer does not touch upon the intellectual and social snobbery which lies back of this title business and appears to see the only abuse of titles in the granting of degrees *honoris causa*. These latter are numerically so few that they cannot contribute greatly toward cheapening the doctor title as such. And such a degree is after all one of the few ways of honoring men and women who for various understandable reasons were unable to acquire the necessary mass of academic knowledge in their youth, but who have later greatly enriched the sum of humanity's real wealth and happiness.

Finally, Professor Dr. Singer thinks that the position of the wife is improved by giving her the honors and titles of her husband. Socially, this may be so, but why debase academic achievements which, as we are told earlier in the letter, are "as serious a test as anybody can stand," by giving them also to the wife, who has done nothing to deserve them and is therefore placed upon the same level as the woman who has gone through the arduous training he has outlined.

As there may be the danger that Professor Dr. Singer may think that the present writer is also one of the "envious, numerous class which have not had enough brains or abilities to acquire the doctorate," let me on one of the extremely rare occasions in my life sign,

Mr. Editor, as

J. E. WILLIAMS

(M. A., Ph. D. One-time University Fellow.)

Recalling Memories

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading H. G.'s article entitled "Taking Clubs Seriously," appearing on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor of April 10, and hasten to add my humble tribute to a newspaper that has the happy faculty of conjuring up memories and familiar scenes of other lands from the pen of a graphic writer.

To one born and educated in China, later to enter on a business career in China and Japan, H. G.'s article makes the most delightful reading.

The Christian Science Monitor is a friendly visitor to our home, looked forward to with eager anticipation, because we know that each issue will be full of instructive and constructive news and information.

San Francisco, Calif. PERCY T. HOLLANDER

Active for 200 Years

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An item appeared in the Monitor about a grandfather's clock that still runs although 140 years old owned by Mrs. Thomas J. Fleming of Emporia, Kan.

Perhaps you may be interested to know I have such a clock nearly 200 years old, still running, the best timepiece in the house, with the same works and original old face.

Brooklyn, N. Y. LOUISE K. DENNISON

The Wide Horizon

Now to Reflect

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE NRA crisis is over. Remains the long-range question of a constitutional amendment. The Washington air, filled with confusion for two weeks, is clear again. President Roosevelt is on his family's feudal acres at Krum Elbow, thinking about the future. And every other alert citizen of the Republic is doing the same thing.

Whatever difficulties the stopgap NRA resolution may have in the Senate, the crisis is actually terminated. No fundamental objection can be found to a skeletonized piece of legislation which gives the American people ten months to decide whether or not they wish to exert more control over the industrial fabric. Business has its chance to make voluntary agreements, and it is presumed that the Administration will not prosecute antitrust law cases very vigorously in the coming few months. Constructive friends of industrial discipline can work out substitutes for NRA.

Of course, alongside, the American Federation of Labor is pressing for greater guarantees of the right of organization, with it the guarantee of wage levels and hour minimums. Such legislation, not sponsored by the Administration, is uncertain of passage even though the labor lobby is strong. The chances are particularly slim if the Wagner or Guffey bills are enacted.

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The major question which is left is, of course, that of the Federal Government's authority over business. The issue lies between those who believe an amendment extending Congress's legislative power over commerce to be possible and necessary, and those who are convinced that ample powers now reside in the Constitution under which statutes of reasonable control can be drafted.

Legal authority on this issue seems divided. Constitutionalists do agree emphatically that the President went much too far in his "horse-and-buggy" conference. Friendly critics interpret his statements as a warning to the court on its part not to go too far in restrictive interpretations. Mr. Chief Justice Hughes reprimanded the court with much stronger language and on very similar grounds in his dissenting opinion in the Railway Pension case on May 6.

But, even if the President's fears were deliberately overdrawn, some lawyers still feel that a constitutional amendment would clarify the situation. They object to the continual process of "flexing" the Constitution. A good many liberals take the same stand. They are urging the President to come forward with a square-toed proposal for an amendment in next year's campaign.

Others, including equally sincere liberals, think with Senator Borah that the power for the Federal Government to exert such control as is demonstrated to be necessary and reasonable will be found in the Constitution itself, and will be sustained by the Supreme Court.

By which method can the inevitable reforms in American government and industry be achieved? For achieved they will be. Facing the obvious difficulty of ratifying a constitutional amendment—and the President himself estimated it would take five to ten years—increasing support is rallying to the view that such careful, wise legislation should be drafted as is necessary to carry forward the agreed aims of NRA, and that this legislation should then take its chances in the courts. This would be a task for the next session of Congress, after the people have had ten months of reflection.

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If Congress next year should enact careful industrial control legislation, utilizing perhaps the Federal Trade Commission, this result might deflate the campaign issue the Republicans have so energetically seized—the issue of "save the Constitution."

For President Roosevelt has not yet proposed an actual constitutional amendment and may not take the political risk of doing so. It is certain that the goal of federal regulation over economic forces which are nation-wide in scope is agreed upon within general limits. If this can finally be achieved without constitutional amendment the whole nation will rejoice.

And the more the President stands for industrial reform and discipline, the more left-wing votes he secures. Indeed, it seems that because of the Supreme Court the left may be forced back into the Roosevelt camp unless he gives up entirely the battle for reform. The opposition's sole hope then lies in attracting as many conservative Democratic votes as possible for a "Republican" candidate. Hence the tentative proposals to call the G. O. P. the "constitutional party," in an attempt to allure southern votes—an attempt likely to defeat itself. Hence the talk of nominating a right-wing Democrat as Republican candidate. This project seems a little too dashing to be carried out.

So, as the Republicans meet today in Springfield, Ill., for their largest gathering since Chicago in 1932, with their ears to the "grass roots," the indications still are the candidate nominated next year will be one calculated to draw in votes from as many factions as possible. And the constitutional issue, though it will be used night and day, will be subordinate to such issues as jobs and wages and farm prices.